

FCC Part 51 – Summary of Rule Revisions

1. Use intercarrier where appropriate and intercarrier charges are applicable to Retail Service Providers.

- (a) Section contents – 51.515
- (b) Subpart F – 51.515, 51.515(a)
- (c) Subpart G – 51.617(b)
- (d) Subpart I – 51.807(g)

2. Definitions of intercarrier service, intercarrier compensation, interoffice, reciprocal compensation and Retail Service Provider.

- (a) Subpart A – 51.5

3. Reciprocal Compensation deleted and covered in parts 61 and 69.

- (a) Section contents – Subpart H
- (b) Subpart C – 51.221
- (c) Subpart H – Deleted
- (d) Subpart I – 51.807(c)(2)

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Title 47: Telecommunication

PART 51 INTERCONNECTION

Section Contents

Subpart A General Information

- § 51.1 Basis and purpose.
- § 51.3 Applicability to negotiated agreements.
- § 51.5 Terms and definitions.

Subpart B Telecommunications Carriers

- § 51.100 General duty.

Subpart C Obligations of All Local Exchange Carriers

- § 51.201 Resale.
- § 51.203 Number portability.
- § 51.205 Dialing parity: General.
- § 51.207 Local dialing parity.
- § 51.209 Toll dialing parity.
- § 51.211 Toll dialing parity implementation schedule.
- § 51.213 Toll dialing parity implementation plans.
- § 51.215 Dialing parity: Cost recovery.
- § 51.217 Nondiscriminatory access: Telephone numbers, operator services, directory assistance services, and directory listings.
- § 51.219 Access to rights of way.
- § 51.221 Reciprocal compensation.
- § 51.223 Application of additional requirements.
- § 51.230 Presumption of acceptability for deployment of an advanced services loop technology.
- § 51.231 Provision of information on advanced services deployment.
- § 51.232 Binder group management.
- § 51.233 Significant degradation of services caused by deployment of advanced services.

Subpart D Additional Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers

- § 51.301 Duty to negotiate.
- § 51.303 Preexisting agreements.
- § 51.305 Interconnection.
- § 51.307 Duty to provide access on an unbundled basis to network elements.
- § 51.309 Use of unbundled network elements.
- § 51.311 Non-discriminatory access to unbundled network elements.
- § 51.313 Just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms and conditions for the provision of unbundled network elements.
- § 51.315 Combination of unbundled network elements.
- § 51.316 Conversion of unbundled network elements and services.
- § 51.317 Standards for requiring the unbundling of network elements.
- § 51.318 Eligibility criteria for access to certain unbundled network elements.
- § 51.319 Specific unbundling requirements.
- § 51.320 Assumption of responsibility by the Commission.
- § 51.321 Methods of obtaining interconnection and access to unbundled elements under section 251 of the Act.
- § 51.323 Standards for physical collocation and virtual collocation.
- § 51.325 Notice of network changes: Public notice requirement.
- § 51.327 Notice of network changes: Content of notice.
- § 51.329 Notice of network changes: Methods for providing notice.
- § 51.331 Notice of network changes: Timing of notice.
- § 51.333 Notice of network changes: Short term notice, objections thereto and objections to retirement of copper loops or copper subloops.
- § 51.335 Notice of network changes: Confidential or proprietary information.

Subpart E Exemptions, Suspensions, and Modifications of Requirements of Section 251 of the Act

- § 51.401 State authority.
- § 51.403 Carriers eligible for suspension or modification under section 251(f) (2) of the Act.
- § 51.405 Burden of proof.

Subpart F Pricing of Elements

- § 51.501 Scope.
- § 51.503 General pricing standard.
- § 51.505 Forward-looking economic cost.
- § 51.507 General rate structure standard.
- § 51.509 Rate structure standards for specific elements.
- § 51.511 Forward-looking economic cost per unit.
- § 51.513 Proxies for forward-looking economic cost.
- § 51.515 Application of [intercarrier \(access\)](#) charges.

Subpart G Resale

- § 51.601 Scope of resale rules.
- § 51.603 Resale obligation of all local exchange carriers.
- § 51.605 Additional obligations of incumbent local exchange carriers.
- § 51.607 Wholesale pricing standard.
- § 51.609 Determination of avoided retail costs.
- § 51.611 Interim wholesale rates.
- § 51.613 Restrictions on resale.
- § 51.615 Withdrawal of services.
- § 51.617 Assessment of end user common line charge on resellers.

Subpart H [Reserved]

Subpart I Procedures for Implementation of Section 252 of the Act

- § 51.801 Commission action upon a state commission's failure to act to carry out its responsibility under section 252 of the Act.
- § 51.803 Procedures for Commission notification of a state commission's failure to act.
- § 51.805 The Commission's authority over proceedings and matters.
- § 51.807 Arbitration and mediation of agreements by the Commission pursuant to section 252(e) (5) of the Act.
- § 51.809 Availability of agreements to other telecommunications carriers under section 252(i) of the Act.

Deleted: [reciprocal Compensation for Transport and Termination of Telecommunications Traffic](#)

Deleted: § 51.701 Scope of transport and termination pricing rules. ■
§ 51.703 Reciprocal compensation obligation of LECs. ■
§ 51.705 Incumbent LECs' rates for transport and termination. ■
§ 51.707 Default proxies for incumbent LECs' transport and termination rates. ■
§ 51.709 Rate structure for transport and termination. ■
§ 51.711 Symmetrical reciprocal compensation. ■
§ 51.713 Bill -and-keep arrangements for reciprocal compensation. ■
§ 51.715 Interim transport and termination pricing. ■
§ 51.717 Renegotiation of existing non-reciprocal arrangements.

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Subpart A General Information

§ 51.1 Basis and purpose.

(a) *Basis.* These rules are issued pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) *Purpose.* The purpose of these rules is to implement sections 251 and 252 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 251 and 252.

§ 51.3 Applicability to negotiated agreements.

To the extent provided in section 252(e)(2)(A) of the Act, a state commission shall have authority to approve an interconnection agreement adopted by negotiation even if the terms of the agreement do not comply with the requirements of this part.

§ 51.5 Terms and definitions.

Terms used in this part have the following meanings:

Access and reciprocal compensation service or intercarrier service. Interexchange or interoffice network facilities provided to a RSP by a telephone company or local exchange carrier for the origination, transport and/or termination of any RSP's end user's call

Act. The Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Advanced intelligent network. *Advanced intelligent network* is a telecommunications network architecture in which call processing, call routing, and network management are provided by means of centralized databases located at points in an incumbent local exchange carrier's network.

Advanced services. The term advanced services is defined as high speed, switched, broadband, wireline telecommunications capability that enables users to originate and receive high-quality voice, data, graphics or video telecommunications using any technology.

Arbitration, final offer. *Final offer arbitration* is a procedure under which each party submits a final offer concerning the issues subject to arbitration, and the arbitrator selects, without modification, one of the final offers by the parties to the arbitration or portions of both such offers. Entire package final offer arbitration is a procedure under which the arbitrator must select, without modification, the entire proposal submitted by one of the parties to the arbitration. Issue-by-issue final offer arbitration is a procedure, under which the arbitrator must select, without modification, on an issue-by-issue basis, one of the proposals submitted by the parties to the arbitration.

Billing. *Billing* involves the provision of appropriate usage data by one telecommunications carrier to another to facilitate customer billing with attendant acknowledgements and status reports. It also involves the exchange of information between telecommunications carriers to process claims and adjustments.

Binder or binder group. Copper pairs bundled together, generally in groups of 25, 50 or 100.

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS). *CMRS* has the same meaning as that term is defined in §20.3 of this chapter.

Commingling. *Commingling* means the connecting, attaching, or otherwise linking of an

unbundled network element, or a combination of unbundled network elements, to one or more facilities or services that a requesting telecommunications carrier has obtained at wholesale from an incumbent LEC, or the combining of an unbundled network element, or a combination of unbundled network elements, with one or more such facilities or services. *Commingling* means the act of commingling.

Commission. *Commission* refers to the Federal Communications Commission.

Day. *Day* means calendar day.

Dialing parity. The term *dialing parity* means that a person that is not an affiliate of a local exchange carrier is able to provide telecommunications services in such a manner that customers have the ability to route automatically, without the use of any access code, their telecommunications to the telecommunications service provider of the customer's designation from among 2 or more telecommunications service providers (including such local exchange carrier).

Directory assistance service. *Directory assistance service* includes, but is not limited to, making available to customers, upon request, information contained in directory listings.

Directory listings. *Directory listings* are any information:

- (1) Identifying the listed names of subscribers of a telecommunications carrier and such subscriber's telephone numbers, addresses, or primary advertising classifications (as such classifications are assigned at the time of the establishment of such service), or any combination of such listed names, numbers, addresses or classifications; and
- (2) That the telecommunications carrier or an affiliate has published caused to be published, or accepted for publication in any directory format.

Downstream database. A *downstream database* is a database owned and operated by an individual carrier for the purpose of providing number portability in conjunction with other functions and services.

Enhanced extended link. An *enhanced extended link* or *EEL* consists of a combination of an unbundled loop and unbundled dedicated transport, together with any facilities, equipment, or functions necessary to combine those network elements.

Equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements. For purposes of section 251(c)(2) of the Act, the equipment used to interconnect with an incumbent local exchange carrier's network for the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service, exchange access service, or both. For the purposes of section 251(c) (3) of the Act, the equipment used to gain access to an incumbent local exchange carrier's unbundled network elements for the provision of a telecommunications service.

Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (Incumbent LEC). With respect to an area, the local exchange carrier that:

(1) On February 8, 1996, provided telephone exchange service in such area; and

(2)(i) On February 8, 1996, was deemed to be a member of the exchange carrier association pursuant to §69.601(b) of this chapter; or

(ii) Is a person or entity that, on or after February 8, 1996, became a successor or assign of a member described in paragraph (2) (i) of this section.

Information services. The term *information services* means the offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing, or making available information via telecommunications, and includes electronic publishing, but does not include any use of any such capability for the management, control, or operation of a telecommunications system or the management of a telecommunications service.

Inter-carrier compensation. The inter-carrier network service charges (interstate access, intrastate access, reciprocal compensation) that a local exchange carrier bills to and payments received from a RSP for the provision of originating and/or transport and/or terminating facilities by a local exchange carrier that a RSP uses to provide its customer service.

Interconnection. *Interconnection* is the linking of two networks for the mutual exchange of traffic. This term does not include the transport and termination of traffic.

Interoffice. Net investment and related costs (taxes, expenses) of facilities assigned to interstate or international and intrastate interexchange services by the procedures set forth in the Separations Manual and this part.

Known disturber. An advanced services technology that is prone to cause significant interference with other services deployed in the network.

Intermodal. The term intermodal refers to facilities or technologies other than those found in traditional telephone networks, but that are utilized to provide competing services. Intermodal facilities or technologies include, but are not limited to, traditional or new cable plant, wireless technologies, and power line technologies.

Local Access and Transport Area (LATA). A *Local Access and Transport Area* is a contiguous geographic area.

(1) Established before February 8, 1996 by a Bell operating company such that no exchange area includes points within more than 1 metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, or State, except as expressly permitted under the

AT&T Consent Decree; or

(2) Established or modified by a Bell operating company after February 8, 1996 and approved by the Commission.

Local Exchange Carrier (LEC). A *LEC* is any person that is engaged in the provision of telephone exchange service or exchange access. Such term does not include a person insofar as such person is engaged in the provision of a commercial mobile service under section 332(c) of the Act, except to the extent that the Commission finds that such service should be included in the definition of the such term.

Maintenance and repair. *Maintenance and repair* involves the exchange of information between telecommunications carriers where one initiates a request for maintenance or repair of existing products and services or unbundled network elements or combination thereof from the other with attendant acknowledgements and status reports.

Meet point. A *meet point* is a point of interconnection between two networks, designated by two telecommunications carriers, at which one carrier's responsibility for service begins and the other carrier's responsibility ends.

Meet point interconnection arrangement. A *meet point interconnection arrangement* is an arrangement by which each telecommunications carrier builds and maintains its network to a meet point.

Multi-functional equipment. Multi-functional equipment is equipment that combines one or more functions that are necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements with one or more functions that would not meet that standard as stand-alone functions.

Network element. A *network element* is a facility or equipment used in the provision of a telecommunications service. Such term also includes, but is not limited to, features, functions, and capabilities that are provided by means of such facility or equipment, including but not limited to, subscriber numbers, databases, signaling systems, and information sufficient for billing and collection or used in the transmission, routing, or other provision of a telecommunications service.

Non-qualifying service. A *non-qualifying service* is a service that is not a qualifying service.

Operator services. *Operator services* are any automatic or live assistance to a consumer to arrange for billing or completion of a telephone call. Such services include, but are not limited to, busy line verification, emergency interrupt, and operator-assisted directory assistance services.

Physical collocation. *Physical collocation* is an offering by an incumbent LEC that

enables a requesting telecommunications carrier to:

- (1) Place its own equipment to be used for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements within or upon an incumbent LEC's premises;
- (2) Use such equipment to interconnect with an incumbent LEC's network facilities for the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service, exchange access service, or both, or to gain access to an incumbent LEC's unbundled network elements for the provision of a telecommunications service;
- (3) Enter those premises, subject to reasonable terms and conditions, to install, maintain, and repair equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled elements; and
- (4) Obtain reasonable amounts of space in an incumbent LEC's premises, as provided in this part, for the equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled elements, allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

Premises. *Premises* refers to an incumbent LEC's central offices and serving wire centers; all buildings or similar structures owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by an incumbent LEC that house its network facilities; all structures that house incumbent LEC facilities on public rights-of-way, including but not limited to vaults containing loop concentrators or similar structures; and all land owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by an incumbent LEC that is adjacent to these central offices, wire centers, buildings, and structures.

Pre-ordering and ordering. Pre-ordering and ordering includes the exchange of information between telecommunications carriers about: current or proposed customer products and services; or unbundled network elements, or some combination thereof. This information includes loop qualification information, such as the composition of the loop material, including but not limited to: fiber optics or copper; the existence, location and type of any electronic or other equipment on the loop, including but not limited to, digital loop carrier or other remote concentration devices, feeder/distribution interfaces, bridge taps, load coils, pair-gain devices, disturbers in the same or adjacent binder groups; the loop length, including the length and location of each type of transmission media; the wire gauge(s) of the loop; and the electrical parameters of the loop, which may determine the suitability of the loop for various technologies.

Provisioning. *Provisioning* involves the exchange of information between telecommunications carriers where one executes a request for a set of products and services or unbundled network elements or combination thereof from the other with attendant acknowledgements and status reports.

Qualifying service. A *qualifying service* is a telecommunications service that competes with a telecommunications service that has been traditionally the exclusive or primary domain of incumbent LECs, including, but not limited to, local exchange service, such as plain old telephone service, and access services, such as digital subscriber line services

and high-capacity circuits.

Reciprocal compensation. The duty of an RSP to establish compensation arrangements for the transport and termination of telecommunications traffic that originates on the network facilities of that RSP and terminates on the facilities of another telecommunications carrier in the same local area.

Retail Service Provider (RSP). Any telecommunications service provider, including enhanced service providers or information service providers that offers and provides retail services to its customers either as a stand alone service or bundled with other telecommunications and/or enhanced and/or information services and provides those services utilizing the originating and/or transport and/or terminating facilities of a local exchange carrier.

Rural telephone company. A rural telephone company is a LEC operating entity to the extent that such entity:

- (1) Provides common carrier service to any local exchange carrier study area that does not include either:
 - (i) Any incorporated place of 10,000 inhabitants or more, or any part thereof, based on the most recently available population statistics of the Bureau of the Census; or
 - (ii) Any territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in an urbanized area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census as of August 10, 1993;
- (2) Provides telephone exchange service, including exchange access, to fewer than 50,000 access lines;
- (3) Provides telephone exchange service to any local exchange carrier study area with fewer than 100,000 access lines; or
- (4) Has less than 15 percent of its access lines in communities of more than 50,000 on February 8, 1996.

Service control point. A service control point is a computer database in the public switched network which contains information and call processing instructions needed to process and complete a telephone call.

Service creation environment. A service creation environment is a computer containing generic call processing software that can be programmed to create new advanced intelligent network call processing services.

Service provider. A service provider is a provider of telecommunications services or a

provider of information services.

Signal transfer point. A *signal transfer point* is a packet switch that acts as a routing hub for a signaling network and transfers messages between various points in and among signaling networks.

State. The term *state* includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions.

State commission. A *state commission* means the commission, board, or official (by whatever name designated) which under the laws of any state has regulatory jurisdiction with respect to intrastate operations of carriers. As referenced in this part, this term may include the Commission if it assumes responsibility for a proceeding or matter, pursuant to section 252(e) (5) of the Act or §51.320. This term shall also include any person or persons to whom the state commission has delegated its authority under sections 251 and 252 of the Act and this part.

State proceeding. A *state proceeding* is any administrative proceeding in which a state commission may approve or prescribe rates, terms, and conditions including, but not limited to, compulsory arbitration pursuant to section 252(b) of the Act, review of a Bell operating company statement of generally available terms pursuant to section 252(f) of the Act, and a proceeding to determine whether to approve or reject an agreement adopted by arbitration pursuant to section 252(e) of the Act.

Technically feasible. Interconnection, access to unbundled network elements, collocation, and other methods of achieving interconnection or access to unbundled network elements at a point in the network shall be deemed technically feasible absent technical or operational concerns that prevent the fulfillment of a request by a telecommunications carrier for such interconnection, access, or methods. A determination of technical feasibility does not include consideration of economic, accounting, billing, space, or site concerns, except that space and site concerns may be considered in circumstances where there is no possibility of expanding the space available. The fact that an incumbent LEC must modify its facilities or equipment to respond to such request does not determine whether satisfying such request is technically feasible. An incumbent LEC that claims that it cannot satisfy such request because of adverse network reliability impacts must prove to the state commission by clear and convincing evidence that such interconnection, access, or methods would result in specific and significant adverse network reliability impacts.

Telecommunications carrier. A *telecommunications carrier* is any provider of telecommunications services, except that such term does not include aggregators of telecommunications services (as defined in section 226 of the Act). A telecommunications carrier shall be treated as a common carrier under the Act only to the extent that it is engaged in providing telecommunications services, except that the Commission shall determine whether the provision of fixed and mobile satellite service shall be treated as common carriage. This definition includes CMRS providers, interexchange carriers (IXCs) and, to the extent they are acting as telecommunications carriers, companies that

provide both telecommunications and information services. Private Mobile Radio Service providers are telecommunications carriers to the extent they provide domestic or international telecommunications for a fee directly to the public.

Telecommunications service. The term *telecommunications service* refers to the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.

Telephone exchange service. A *telephone exchange service* is:

- (1) A service within a telephone exchange, or within a connected system of telephone exchanges within the same exchange area operated to furnish to subscribers intercommunicating service of the character ordinarily furnished by a single exchange, and which is covered by the exchange service charge, or
- (2) A comparable service provided through a system of switches, transmission equipment, or other facilities (or combination thereof) by which a subscriber can originate and terminate a telecommunications service.

Telephone toll service. The term *telephone toll service* refers to telephone service between stations in different exchange areas for which there is made a separate charge not included in contracts with subscribers for exchange service.

Unreasonable dialing delay. For the same type of calls, dialing delay is unreasonable” when the dialing delay experienced by the customer of a competing provider is greater than that experienced by a customer of the LEC providing dialing parity, or nondiscriminatory access to operator services or directory assistance.

Triennial Review Order. The *Triennial Review Order* means the Commission's Report and Order and Order on Remand and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in CC Docket Nos. 01–338, 96–98, and 98–147.

Virtual collocation. *Virtual collocation* is an offering by an incumbent LEC that enables a requesting telecommunications carrier to:

- (1) Designate or specify equipment to be used for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements to be located within or upon an incumbent LEC's premises, and dedicated to such telecommunications carrier's use;
- (2) Use such equipment to interconnect with an incumbent LEC's network facilities for the transmission and routing of telephone exchange service, exchange access service, or both, or for access to an incumbent LEC's unbundled network elements for the provision of a telecommunications service; and
- (3) Electronically monitor and control its communications channels terminating in such

equipment.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 47348, Sept. 6, 1996; 64 FR 23241, Apr. 30, 1999; 65 FR 1344, Jan. 10, 2000; 65 FR 2550, Jan. 18, 2000; 65 FR 54438, Sept. 8, 2000; 66 FR 43521, Aug. 20, 2001; 68 FR 52293, Sept. 2, 2003]

Subpart B - Telecommunications Carriers

§ 51.100 General duty.

(a) Each telecommunications carrier has the duty:

(1) To interconnect directly or indirectly with the facilities and equipment of other telecommunications carriers; and

(2) To not install network features, functions, or capabilities that do not comply with the guidelines and standards as provided in the Commission's rules or section 255 or 256 of the Act.

(b) A telecommunication carrier that has interconnected or gained access under sections 251(a)(1), 251(c)(2), or 251(c)(3) of the Act, may offer information services through the same arrangement, so long as it is offering telecommunications services through the same arrangement as well.

Subpart C - Obligations of All Local Exchange Carriers

§ 51.201 Resale.

The rules governing resale of services by an incumbent LEC are set forth in subpart G of this part.

§ 51.203 Number portability.

The rules governing number portability are set forth in part 52, subpart C of this chapter.

§ 51.205 Dialing parity: General.

A local exchange carrier (LEC) shall provide local and toll dialing parity to competing providers of telephone exchange service or telephone toll service, with no unreasonable dialing delays. Dialing parity shall be provided for all originating telecommunications services that require dialing to route a call.

[61 FR 47349, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.207 Local dialing parity.

A LEC shall permit telephone exchange service customers within a local calling area to dial the same number of digits to make a local telephone call notwithstanding the identity of the customer's or the called party's telecommunications service provider.

[61 FR 47349, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.209 Toll dialing parity.

(a) A LEC shall implement throughout each state in which it offers telephone exchange service intraLATA and interLATA toll dialing parity based on LATA boundaries. When a single LATA covers more than one state, the LEC shall use the implementation procedures that each state has approved for the LEC within that state's borders.

(b) A LEC shall implement toll dialing parity through a presubscription process that permits a customer to select a carrier to which all designated calls on a customer's line will be routed automatically. LECs shall allow a customer to presubscribe, at a minimum, to one telecommunications carrier for all interLATA toll calls and to presubscribe to the same or to another telecommunications carrier for all intraLATA toll calls.

(c) A LEC may not assign automatically a customer's intraLATA toll traffic to itself, to its subsidiaries or affiliates, to the customer's presubscribed interLATA or interstate toll carrier, or to any other carrier, except when, in a state that already has implemented intrastate, intraLATA toll dialing parity, the subscriber has selected the same presubscribed carrier for both intraLATA and interLATA toll calls.

(d) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, states may require that toll dialing parity be based on state boundaries if it deems that the provision of intrastate and interstate toll dialing parity is pro-competitive and otherwise in the public interest.

[61 FR 47349, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.211 Toll dialing parity implementation schedule.

(a) A LEC that does not begin providing in-region, interLATA or in-region, interstate toll services in a state before February 8, 1999, must implement intraLATA and interLATA toll dialing parity throughout that state on February 8, 1999 or an earlier date as the state may determine, consistent with section 271(e) (2) (B) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to be in the public interest.

(b) A Bell Operating Company (BOC) that provides in-region, interLATA toll services in a state before February 8, 1999 shall provide intraLATA toll dialing parity throughout that

state coincident with its provision of in-region, interLATA toll services.

(c) A LEC that is not a BOC that begins providing in-region, interLATA or in-region, interstate toll services in a state before August 8, 1997, shall implement intraLATA and interLATA toll dialing parity throughout that state by August 8, 1997. If the LEC is unable to comply with the August 8, 1997 implementation deadline, the LEC must notify the Commission's Common Carrier Bureau by May 8, 1997. In the notification, the LEC must state its justification for noncompliance and must set forth the date by which it proposes to implement intraLATA and interLATA toll dialing parity.

(d) A LEC that is not a BOC that begins providing in-region, interLATA or in-region, interstate toll services in a state on or after August 8, 1997, but before February 8, 1999 shall implement intraLATA and interLATA toll dialing parity throughout that state no later than the date on which it begins providing in-region, interLATA or in-region, interstate toll services.

(e) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, a LEC shall implement toll dialing parity under a state order as described below:

(1) If the state issued a dialing parity order by December 19, 1995 requiring a BOC to implement toll dialing parity in advance of the dates established by these rules, the BOC must implement toll dialing parity in accordance with the implementation dates established by the state order.

(2) If the state issued a dialing parity order by August 8, 1996 requiring a LEC that is not a BOC to implement toll dialing parity in advance of the dates established by these rules, the LEC must implement toll dialing parity in accordance with the implementation dates established by the state order.

(f) For LECs that are not Bell Operating Companies, the term *in-region, interLATA toll service*, as used in this section and §51.213, includes the provision of toll services outside of the LEC's study area.

[61 FR 47349, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.213 Toll dialing parity implementation plans.

(a) A LEC must file a plan for providing intraLATA toll dialing parity throughout each state in which it offers telephone exchange service. A LEC cannot offer intraLATA toll dialing parity within a state until the implementation plan has been approved by the appropriate state commission or the Commission.

(b) A LEC's implementation plan must include:

(1) A proposal that explains how the LEC will offer intraLATA toll dialing parity for each

exchange that the LEC operates in the state, in accordance with the provisions of this section, and a proposed time schedule for implementation; and

(2) A proposal for timely notification of its subscribers and the methods it proposes to use to enable subscribers to affirmatively select an intraLATA toll service provider.

(3) A LEC that is not a BOC also shall identify the LATA with which it will associate for the purposes of providing intraLATA and interLATA toll dialing parity under this subpart.

(c) A LEC must file its implementation plan with the state commission for each state in which the LEC provides telephone exchange service, except that if a LEC determines that a state commission has elected not to review the plan or will not complete its review in sufficient time for the LEC to meet the toll dialing parity implementation deadlines in §51.211, the LEC must file its plan with the Commission:

(1) No later than 180 days before the date on which the LEC will begin providing toll dialing parity in the state, or no later than 180 days before February 8, 1999, whichever occurs first; or

(2) For LECs that begin providing in-region, interLATA or in-region, interstate toll service (*see* §51.211(f)) before August 8, 1997, no later than December 5, 1996.

(d) The Commission will release a public notice of any LEC implementation plan that is filed with the Commission under paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) The LEC's plan will be deemed approved on the fifteenth day following release of the Commission's public notice unless, no later than the fourteenth day following the release of the Commission's public notice; either

(i) The Common Carrier Bureau notifies the LEC that its plan will not be deemed approved on the fifteenth day; or

(ii) An opposition to the plan is filed with the Commission and served on the LEC that filed the plan. Such an opposition must state specific reasons why the LEC's plan does not serve the public interest.

(2) If one or more oppositions are filed, the LEC that filed the plan will have seven additional days (*i.e.*, until no later than the twenty-first day following the release of the Commission's public notice) within which to file a reply to the opposition(s) and serve it on all parties that filed an opposition. The response shall:

(i) Include information responsive to the allegations and concerns identified by the opposing party; and

(ii) Identify possible revisions to the plan that will address the opposing party's concerns.

(3) If a LEC's plan is opposed under paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section, the Common Carrier Bureau will act on the plan within ninety days of the date on which the Commission released its public notice. In the event the Bureau fails to act within ninety days, the plan will not go into effect pending Bureau action. If the plan is not opposed, but it did not go into effect on the fifteenth day following the release of the Commission's public notice (*see* paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section), and the Common Carrier Bureau fails to act on the plan within ninety days of the date on which the Commission released its public notice, the plan will be deemed approved without further Commission action on the ninety-first day after the date on which the Commission released its public notice of the plan's filing.

[61 FR 47349, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.215 Dialing parity: Cost recovery.

(a) A LEC may recover the incremental costs necessary for the implementation of toll dialing parity. The LEC must recover such costs from all providers of telephone exchange service and telephone toll service in the area served by the LEC, including that LEC. The LEC shall use a cost recovery mechanism established by the state.

(b) Any cost recovery mechanism for the provision of toll dialing parity pursuant to this section that a state adopts must not:

(1) Give one service provider an appreciable cost advantage over another service provider, when competing for a specific subscriber (*i.e.*, the recovery mechanism may not have a disparate effect on the incremental costs of competing service providers seeking to serve the same customer); or

(2) Have a disparate effect on the ability of competing service providers to earn a normal return on their investment.

[61 FR 47350, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.217 Nondiscriminatory access: Telephone numbers, operator services, directory assistance services, and directory listings.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) *Competing provider.* A competing provider" is a provider of telephone exchange or telephone toll services that seeks nondiscriminatory access from a local exchange carrier (LEC) in that LEC's service area.

(2) *Nondiscriminatory access.* Nondiscriminatory access" refers to access to telephone

numbers, operator services, directory assistance and directory listings that is at least equal to the access that the providing local exchange carrier (LEC) itself receives.

Nondiscriminatory access includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Nondiscrimination between and among carriers in the rates, terms, and conditions of the access provided; and

(ii) The ability of the competing provider to obtain access that is at least equal in quality to that of the providing LEC.

(3) *Providing local exchange carrier (LEC).* A providing local exchange carrier" is a local exchange carrier (LEC) that is required to permit nondiscriminatory access to a competing provider.

(b) *General rule.* A local exchange carrier (LEC) that provides operator services, directory assistance services or directory listings to its customers, or provides telephone numbers, shall permit competing providers of telephone exchange service or telephone toll service to have nondiscriminatory access to that service or feature, with no unreasonable dialing delays.

(c) *Specific requirements.* A LEC subject to paragraph (b) of this section must also comply with the following requirements:

(1) *Telephone numbers.* A LEC shall permit competing providers to have access to telephone numbers that is identical to the access that the LEC provides to itself.

(2) *Operator services.* A LEC must permit telephone service customers to connect to the operator services offered by that customer's chosen local service provider by dialing 0," or 0" plus the desired telephone number, regardless of the identity of the customer's local telephone service provider.

(3) *Directory assistance services and directory listings - (i) Access to directory assistance.* A LEC shall permit competing providers to have access to its directory assistance services, including directory assistance databases, so that any customer of a competing provider can obtain directory listings, except as provided in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section, on a nondiscriminatory basis, notwithstanding the identity of the customer's local service provider, or the identity of the provider for the customer whose listing is requested. A LEC must supply access to directory assistance in the manner specified by the competing provider, including transfer of the LECs' directory assistance databases in readily accessible magnetic tape, electronic or other convenient format, as provided in paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section. Updates to the directory assistance database shall be made in the same format as the initial transfer (unless the requesting LEC requests otherwise), and shall be performed in a timely manner, taking no longer than those made to the providing LEC's own database. A LEC shall accept the listings of those customers served by competing providers for inclusion in its directory assistance/operator services

databases.

(ii) *Access to directory listings.* A LEC that compiles directory listings shall share directory listings with competing providers in the manner specified by the competing provider, including readily accessible tape or electronic formats, as provided in paragraph (c)(3)(iii) of this section. Such data shall be provided in a timely fashion.

(iii) *Format.* A LEC shall provide access to its directory assistance services, including directory assistance databases, and to its directory listings in any format the competing provider specifies, if the LEC's internal systems can accommodate that format.

(A) If a LEC's internal systems do not permit it provide directory assistance or directory listings in the format the specified by the competing provider, the LEC shall:

(1) Within thirty days of receiving the request, inform the competing provider that the requested format cannot be accommodated and tell the requesting provider which formats can be accommodated; and

(2) Provide the requested directory assistance or directory listings in the format the competing provider chooses from among the available formats.

(B) [Reserved]

(iv) *Unlisted numbers.* A LEC shall not provide access to unlisted telephone numbers, or other information that its customer has asked the LEC not to make available, with the exception of customer name and address. The LEC shall ensure that access is permitted to the same directory information, including customer name and address that is available to its own directory assistance customers.

(v) *Adjuncts to services.* Operator services and directory assistance services must be made available to competing providers in their entirety, including access to any adjunct features (e.g., rating tables or customer information databases) necessary to allow competing providers full use of these services.

(d) *Branding of operator services and directory assistance services.* The refusal of a providing local exchange carrier (LEC) to comply with the reasonable request of a competing provider that the providing LEC rebrand its operator services and directory assistance, or remove its brand from such services, creates a presumption that the providing LEC is unlawfully restricting access to its operator services and directory assistance. The providing LEC can rebut this presumption by demonstrating that it lacks the capability to comply with the competing provider's request.

(e) *Disputes - (1) Disputes involving nondiscriminatory access.* In disputes involving nondiscriminatory access to operator services, directory assistance services, or directory

listings, a providing LEC shall bear the burden of demonstrating with specificity:

(i) That it is permitting nondiscriminatory access, and

(ii) That any disparity in access is not caused by factors within its control. Factors within its control” include, but are not limited to, physical facilities, staffing, the ordering of supplies or equipment, and maintenance.

(2) *Disputes involving unreasonable dialing delay.* In disputes between providing local exchange carriers (LECs) and competing providers involving unreasonable dialing delay in the provision of access to operator services and directory assistance, the burden of proof is on the providing LEC to demonstrate with specificity that it is processing the calls of the competing provider's customers on terms equal to that of similar calls from the providing LEC's own customers.

[61 FR 47350, Sept. 6, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 51911, Sept. 27, 1999]

Effective Date Note: At 64 FR 51911, Sept. 27, 1999, §51.217 was amended by revising paragraph (c)(3). This paragraph contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 51.219 Access to rights of way.

The rules governing access to rights of way are set forth in part 1, subpart J of this chapter.

§ 51.221 Reciprocal compensation.

The rules governing reciprocal compensation are set forth in [parts 61 and 69 of this chapter](#).

Deleted: subpart H of this part

§ 51.223 Application of additional requirements.

(a) A state may not impose the obligations set forth in section 251(c) of the Act on a LEC that is not classified as an incumbent LEC as defined in section 251(h)(1) of the Act, unless the Commission issues an order declaring that such LECs or classes or categories of LECs should be treated as incumbent LECs.

(b) A state commission, or any other interested party, may request that the Commission issue an order declaring that a particular LEC be treated as an incumbent LEC, or that a class or category of LECs be treated as incumbent LECs, pursuant to section 251(h)(2) of the Act.

§ 51.230 Presumption of acceptability for deployment of an advanced services loop

technology.

(a) An advanced services loop technology is presumed acceptable for deployment under any one of the following circumstances, where the technology:

- (1) Complies with existing industry standards; or
- (2) Is approved by an industry standards body, the Commission, or any state commission; or
- (3) Has been successfully deployed by any carrier without significantly degrading the performance of other services.

(b) An incumbent LEC may not deny a carrier's request to deploy a technology that is presumed acceptable for deployment unless the incumbent LEC demonstrates to the relevant state commission that deployment of the particular technology will significantly degrade the performance of other advanced services or traditional voiceband services.

(c) Where a carrier seeks to establish that deployment of a technology falls within the presumption of acceptability under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the burden is on the requesting carrier to demonstrate to the state commission that its proposed deployment meets the threshold for a presumption of acceptability and will not, in fact, significantly degrade the performance of other advanced services or traditional voice band services. Upon a successful demonstration by the requesting carrier before a particular state commission, the deployed technology shall be presumed acceptable for deployment in other areas.

[65 FR 1345, Jan. 10, 2000]

§ 51.231 Provision of information on advanced services deployment.

(a) An incumbent LEC must provide to requesting carriers that seek access to a loop or high frequency portion of the loop to provide advanced services:

- (1) Uses in determining which services can be deployed; and information with respect to the spectrum management procedures and policies that the incumbent LEC.
- (2) Information with respect to the rejection of the requesting carrier's provision of advanced services, together with the specific reason for the rejection; and
- (3) Information with respect to the number of loops using advanced services technology within the binder and type of technology deployed on those loops.

(b) A requesting carrier that seeks access to a loop or a high frequency portion of a loop to provide advanced services must provide to the incumbent LEC information on the type of

technology that the requesting carrier seeks to deploy.

(1) Where the requesting carrier asserts that the technology it seeks to deploy fits within a generic power spectral density (PSD) mask, it also must provide Spectrum Class information for the technology.

(2) Where a requesting carrier relies on a calculation-based approach to support deployment of a particular technology, it must provide the incumbent LEC with information on the speed and power at which the signal will be transmitted.

(c) The requesting carrier also must provide the information required under paragraph (b) of this section when notifying the incumbent LEC of any proposed change in advanced services technology that the carrier uses on the loop.

[65 FR 1345, Jan. 10, 2000]

§ 51.232 Binder group management.

(a) With the exception of loops on which a known disturber is deployed, the incumbent LEC shall be prohibited from designating, segregating or reserving particular loops or binder groups for use solely by any particular advanced services loop technology.

(b) Any party seeking designation of a technology as a known disturber should file a petition for declaratory ruling with the Commission seeking such designation, pursuant to §1.2 of this chapter.

[65 FR 1346, Jan. 10, 2000]

§ 51.233 Significant degradation of services caused by deployment of advanced services.

(a) Where a carrier claims that a deployed advanced service is significantly degrading the performance of other advanced services or traditional voiceband services, that carrier must notify the deploying carrier and allow the deploying carrier a reasonable opportunity to correct the problem. Where the carrier whose services are being degraded does not know the precise cause of the degradation, it must notify each carrier that may have caused or contributed to the degradation.

(b) Where the degradation asserted under paragraph (a) of this section remains unresolved by the deploying carrier(s) after a reasonable opportunity to correct the problem, the carrier whose services are being degraded must establish before the relevant state commission that a particular technology deployment is causing the significant degradation.

(c) Any claims of network harm presented to the deploying carrier(s) or, if subsequently

necessary, the relevant state commission must be supported with specific and verifiable information.

(d) Where a carrier demonstrates that a deployed technology is significantly degrading the performance of other advanced services or traditional voice band services, the carrier deploying the technology shall discontinue deployment of that technology and migrate its customers to technologies that will not significantly degrade the performance of other such services.

(e) Where the only degraded service itself is a known disturber, and the newly deployed technology satisfies at least one of the criteria for a presumption that it is acceptable for deployment under §51.230, the degraded service shall not prevail against the newly-deployed technology.

[65 FR 1346, Jan. 10, 2000]

Subpart D - Additional Obligations of Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers

§ 51.301 Duty to negotiate.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of agreements to fulfill the duties established by sections 251 (b) and (c) of the Act.

(b) A requesting telecommunications carrier shall negotiate in good faith the terms and conditions of agreements described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) If proven to the Commission, an appropriate state commission, or a court of competent jurisdiction, the following actions or practices, among others, violate the duty to negotiate in good faith:

(1) Demanding that another party sign a nondisclosure agreement that precludes such party from providing information requested by the Commission, or a state commission, or in support of a request for arbitration under section 252(b)(2)(B) of the Act;

(2) Demanding that a requesting telecommunications carrier attest that an agreement complies with all provisions of the Act, federal regulations, or state law;

(3) Refusing to include in an arbitrated or negotiated agreement a provision that permits the agreement to be amended in the future to take into account changes in Commission or state rules;

(4) Conditioning negotiation on a requesting telecommunications carrier first obtaining state certifications;

(5) Intentionally misleading or coercing another party into reaching an agreement that it

would not otherwise have made;

(6) Intentionally obstructing or delaying negotiations or resolutions of disputes;

(7) Refusing throughout the negotiation process to designate a representative with authority to make binding representations, if such refusal significantly delays resolution of issues; and

(8) Refusing to provide information necessary to reach agreement. Such refusal includes, but is not limited to:

(i) Refusal by an incumbent LEC to furnish information about its network that a requesting telecommunications carrier reasonably requires to identify the network elements that it needs in order to serve a particular customer; and

(ii) Refusal by an incumbent LEC to furnish cost data that would be relevant to setting rates if the parties were in arbitration.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 52294, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.303 Preexisting agreements.

(a) All interconnection agreements between an incumbent LEC and a telecommunications carrier, including those negotiated before February 8, 1996, shall be submitted by the parties to the appropriate state commission for approval pursuant to section 252(e) of the Act.

(b) Interconnection agreements negotiated before February 8, 1996, between Class A carriers, as defined by §32.11(a)(1) of this chapter, shall be filed by the parties with the appropriate state commission no later than June 30, 1997, or such earlier date as the state commission may require.

(c) If a state commission approves a preexisting agreement, it shall be made available to other parties in accordance with section 252(i) of the Act and §51.809 of this part. A state commission may reject a preexisting agreement on the grounds that it is inconsistent with the public interest, or for other reasons set forth in section 252(e)(2)(A) of the Act.

§ 51.305 Interconnection.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall provide, for the facilities and equipment of any requesting telecommunications carrier, interconnection with the incumbent LEC's network:

(1) For the transmission and routing of telephone exchange traffic, exchange access traffic, or both;

(2) At any technically feasible point within the incumbent LEC's network including, at a minimum:

(i) The line-side of a local switch;

(ii) The trunk-side of a local switch;

(iii) The trunk interconnection points for a tandem switch;

(iv) Central office cross-connect points;

(v) Out-of-band signaling transfer points necessary to exchange traffic at these points and access call-related databases; and

(vi) The points of access to unbundled network elements as described in §51.319;

(3) That is at a level of quality that is equal to that which the incumbent LEC provides itself, a subsidiary, an affiliate, or any other party. At a minimum, this requires an incumbent LEC to design interconnection facilities to meet the same technical criteria and service standards that are used within the incumbent LEC's network. This obligation is not limited to a consideration of service quality as perceived by end users, and includes, but is not limited to, service quality as perceived by the requesting telecommunications carrier; and

(4) On terms and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory in accordance with the terms and conditions of any agreement, the requirements of sections 251 and 252 of the Act, and the Commission's rules including, but not limited to, offering such terms and conditions equally to all requesting telecommunications carriers, and offering such terms and conditions that are no less favorable than the terms and conditions upon which the incumbent LEC provides such interconnection to itself. This includes, but is not limited to, the time within which the incumbent LEC provides such interconnection.

(b) A carrier that requests interconnection solely for the purpose of originating or terminating its interexchange traffic on an incumbent LEC's network and not for the purpose of providing to others telephone exchange service, exchange access service, or both, is not entitled to receive interconnection pursuant to section 251(c)(2) of the Act.

(c) Previous successful interconnection at a particular point in a network, using particular facilities, constitutes substantial evidence that interconnection is technically feasible at that point, or at substantially similar points, in networks employing substantially similar facilities. Adherence to the same interface or protocol standards shall constitute evidence of the substantial similarity of network facilities.

(d) Previous successful interconnection at a particular point in a network at a particular level of quality constitutes substantial evidence that interconnection is technically feasible

at that point, or at substantially similar points, at that level of quality.

(e) An incumbent LEC that denies a request for interconnection at a particular point must prove to the state commission that interconnection at that point is not technically feasible.

(f) If technically feasible, an incumbent LEC shall provide two-way trunking upon request.

(g) An incumbent LEC shall provide to a requesting telecommunications carrier technical information about the incumbent LEC's network facilities sufficient to allow the requesting carrier to achieve interconnection consistent with the requirements of this section.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 47351, Sept. 6, 1996; 68 FR 52294, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.307 Duty to provide access on an unbundled basis to network elements.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall provide, to a requesting telecommunications carrier for the provision of a telecommunications service, nondiscriminatory access to network elements on an unbundled basis at any technically feasible point on terms and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory in accordance with the terms and conditions of any agreement, the requirements of sections 251 and 252 of the Act, and the Commission's rules.

(b) The duty to provide access to unbundled network elements pursuant to section 251(c)(3) of the Act includes a duty to provide a connection to an unbundled network element independent of any duty to provide interconnection pursuant to this part and section 251(c)(2) of the Act.

(c) An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier access to an unbundled network element, along with all of the unbundled network element's features, functions, and capabilities, in a manner that allows the requesting telecommunications carrier to provide any telecommunications service that can be offered by means of that network element.

(d) An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier access to the facility or functionality of a requested network element separate from access to the facility or functionality of other network elements, for a separate charge.

(e) An incumbent LEC shall provide to a requesting telecommunications carrier technical information about the incumbent LEC's network facilities sufficient to allow the requesting carrier to achieve access to unbundled network elements consistent with the requirements of this section.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 47351, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.309 Use of unbundled network elements.

- (a) Except as provided in §51.318, an incumbent LEC shall not impose limitations, restrictions, or requirements on requests for, or the use of, unbundled network elements for the service a requesting telecommunications carrier seeks to offer.
- (b) A requesting telecommunications carrier may not access an unbundled network element for the sole purpose of providing non-qualifying services.
- (c) A telecommunications carrier purchasing access to an unbundled network facility is entitled to exclusive use of that facility for a period of time, or when purchasing access to a feature, function, or capability of a facility, a telecommunications carrier is entitled to use of that feature, function, or capability for a period of time. A telecommunications carrier's purchase of access to an unbundled network element does not relieve the incumbent LEC of the duty to maintain, repair, or replace the unbundled network element.
- (d) A requesting telecommunications carrier that accesses and uses an unbundled network element pursuant to section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part to provide a qualifying service may use the same unbundled network element to provide non-qualifying services.
- (e) Except as provided in §51.318, an incumbent LEC shall permit a requesting telecommunications carrier to commingle an unbundled network element or a combination of unbundled network elements with wholesale services obtained from an incumbent LEC.
- (f) Upon request, an incumbent LEC shall perform the functions necessary to commingle an unbundled network element or a combination of unbundled network elements with one or more facilities or services that a requesting telecommunications carrier has obtained at wholesale from an incumbent LEC.
- (g) An incumbent LEC shall not deny access to an unbundled network element or a combination of unbundled network elements on the grounds that one or more of the elements:
 - (1) Is connected to, attached to, linked to, or combined with, a facility or service obtained from an incumbent LEC; or
 - (2) Shares part of the incumbent LEC's network with access services or inputs for non-qualifying services.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 52294, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.311 Nondiscriminatory access to unbundled network elements.

(a) The quality of an unbundled network element, as well as the quality of the access to the unbundled network element, that an incumbent LEC provides to a requesting telecommunications carrier shall be the same for all telecommunications carriers requesting access to that network element.

(b) To the extent technically feasible, the quality of an unbundled network element, as well as the quality of the access to such unbundled network element, that an incumbent LEC provides to a requesting telecommunications carrier shall be at least equal in quality to that which the incumbent LEC provides to itself. If an incumbent LEC fails to meet this requirement, the incumbent LEC must prove to the state commission that it is not technically feasible to provide the requested unbundled network element, or to provide access to the requested unbundled network element, at a level of quality that is equal to that which the incumbent LEC provides to itself.

(c) Previous successful access to an unbundled element at a particular point in a network, using particular facilities, is substantial evidence that access is technically feasible at that point, or at substantially similar points, in networks employing substantially similar facilities. Adherence to the same interface or protocol standards shall constitute evidence of the substantial similarity of network facilities.

(d) Previous successful provision of access to an unbundled element at a particular point in a network at a particular level of quality is substantial evidence that access is technically feasible at that point, or at substantially similar points, at that level of quality.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 52294, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.313 Just, reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms and conditions for the provision of unbundled network elements.

(a) The terms and conditions pursuant to which an incumbent LEC provides access to unbundled network elements shall be offered equally to all requesting telecommunications carriers.

(b) Where applicable, the terms and conditions pursuant to which an incumbent LEC offers to provide access to unbundled network elements, including but not limited to, the time within which the incumbent LEC provisions such access to unbundled network elements, shall, at a minimum, be no less favorable to the requesting carrier than the terms and conditions under which the incumbent LEC provides such elements to itself.

(c) An incumbent LEC must provide a carrier purchasing access to unbundled network elements with the pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing functions of the incumbent LEC's operations support systems.

§ 51.315 Combination of unbundled network elements.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall provide unbundled network elements in a manner that allows requesting telecommunications carriers to combine such network elements in order to provide a telecommunications service.

(b) Except upon request, an incumbent LEC shall not separate requested network elements that the incumbent LEC currently combines.

(c) Upon request, an incumbent LEC shall perform the functions necessary to combine unbundled network elements in any manner, even if those elements are not ordinarily combined in the incumbent LEC's network, provided that such combination:

(1) Is technically feasible; and

(2) Would not undermine the ability of other carriers to obtain access to unbundled network elements or to interconnect with the incumbent LEC's network.

(d) Upon request, an incumbent LEC shall perform the functions necessary to combine unbundled network elements with elements possessed by the requesting telecommunications carrier in any technically feasible manner.

(e) An incumbent LEC that denies a request to combine elements pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (d) of this section must prove to the state commission that the requested combination is not technically feasible.

(f) An incumbent LEC that denies a request to combine unbundled network elements pursuant to paragraph (c)(2) of this section must demonstrate to the state commission that the requested combination would undermine the ability of other carriers to obtain access to unbundled network elements or to interconnect with the incumbent LEC's network.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 52294, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.316 Conversion of unbundled network elements and services.

(a) Upon request, an incumbent LEC shall convert a wholesale service, or group of wholesale services, to the equivalent unbundled network element, or combination of unbundled network elements, that is available to the requesting telecommunications carrier under section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part.

(b) An incumbent LEC shall perform any conversion from a wholesale service or group of wholesale services to an unbundled network element or combination of unbundled network elements without adversely affecting the service quality perceived by the requesting telecommunications carrier's end-user customer.

(c) Except as agreed to by the parties, an incumbent LEC shall not impose any untariffed termination charges, or any disconnect fees, re-connect fees, or charges associated with establishing a service for the first time, in connection with any conversion between a wholesale service or group of wholesale services and an unbundled network element or combination of unbundled network elements.

[68 FR 52294, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.317 Standards for requiring the unbundling of network elements.

Proprietary network elements. A network element shall be considered to be proprietary if an incumbent LEC can demonstrate that it has invested resources to develop proprietary information or functionalities that are protected by patent, copyright or trade secret law. The Commission shall undertake the following analysis to determine whether a proprietary network element should be made available for purposes of section 251(c)(3) of the Act:

(a) Determine whether access to the proprietary network element is necessary.” A network element is necessary” if, taking into consideration the availability of alternative elements outside the incumbent LEC's network, including self-provisioning by a requesting telecommunications carrier or acquiring an alternative from a third-party supplier, lack of access to the network element precludes a requesting telecommunications carrier from providing the services that it seeks to offer. If access is necessary,” the Commission may require the unbundling of such proprietary network element.

(b) In the event that such access is not necessary,” the Commission may require unbundling if it is determined that:

(1) The incumbent LEC has implemented only a minor modification to the network element in order to qualify for proprietary treatment;

(2) The information or functionality that is proprietary in nature does not differentiate the incumbent LEC's services from the requesting telecommunications carrier's services; or

(3) Lack of access to such element would jeopardize the goals of the Act.

[68 FR 52295, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.318 Eligibility criteria for access to certain unbundled network elements.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an incumbent LEC shall provide access to unbundled network elements and combinations of unbundled network elements without regard to whether the requesting telecommunications carrier seeks access to the elements to establish a new circuit or to convert an existing circuit from a service to

unbundled network elements.

(b) An incumbent LEC need not provide access to an unbundled DS1 loop in combination, or commingled, with a dedicated DS1 transport or dedicated DS3 transport facility or service, or to an unbundled DS3 loop in combination, or commingled, with a dedicated DS3 transport facility or service, or an unbundled dedicated DS1 transport facility in combination, or commingled, with an unbundled DS1 loop or a DS1 channel termination service, or to an unbundled dedicated DS3 transport facility in combination, or commingled, with an unbundled DS1 loop or a DS1 channel termination service, or to an unbundled DS3 loop or a DS3 channel termination service, unless the requesting telecommunications carrier certifies that all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The requesting telecommunications carrier has received state certification to provide local voice service in the area being served or, in the absence of a state certification requirement, has complied with registration, tariffing, filing fee, or other regulatory requirements applicable to the provision of local voice service in that area.

(2) The following criteria are satisfied for each combined circuit, including each DS1 circuit, each DS1 enhanced extended link, and each DS1-equivalent circuit on a DS3 enhanced extended link:

(i) Each circuit to be provided to each customer will be assigned a local number prior to the provision of service over that circuit;

(ii) Each DS1-equivalent circuit on a DS3 enhanced extended link must have its own local number assignment, so that each DS3 must have at least 28 local voice numbers assigned to it;

(iii) Each circuit to be provided to each customer will have 911 or E911 capability prior to the provision of service over that circuit;

(iv) Each circuit to be provided to each customer will terminate in a collocation arrangement that meets the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section;

(v) Each circuit to be provided to each customer will be served by an interconnection trunk that meets the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section;

(vi) For each 24 DS1 enhanced extended links or other facilities having equivalent capacity, the requesting telecommunications carrier will have at least one active DS1 local service interconnection trunk that meets the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section; and

(vii) Each circuit to be provided to each customer will be served by a switch capable of switching local voice traffic.

(c) A collocation arrangement meets the requirements of this paragraph if it is:

(1) Established pursuant to section 251(c)(6) of the Act and located at an incumbent LEC premises within the same LATA as the customer's premises, when the incumbent LEC is not the collocater; and

(2) Located at a third party's premises within the same LATA as the customer's premises, when the incumbent LEC is the collocater.

(d) An interconnection trunk meets the requirements of this paragraph if the requesting telecommunications carrier will transmit the calling party's number in connection with calls exchanged over the trunk.

[68 FR 52295, Sept. 2, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 64000, Nov. 12, 2003]

§ 51.319 Specific unbundling requirements.

[Link to an amendment published at 69 FR 54592, Sept. 9, 2004.](#)

(a) *Local loops.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to the local loop on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part and as set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(9) of this section. The local loop network element is defined as a transmission facility between a distribution frame (or its equivalent) in an incumbent LEC central office and the loop demarcation point at an end-user customer premises. This element includes all features, functions, and capabilities of such transmission facility, including the network interface device. It also includes all electronics, optronics, and intermediate devices (including repeaters and load coils) used to establish the transmission path to the end-user customer premises as well as any inside wire owned or controlled by the incumbent LEC that is part of that transmission path.

(1) *Copper loops.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to the copper loop on an unbundled basis. A copper loop is a stand-alone local loop comprised entirely of copper wire or cable. Copper loops include two-wire and four-wire analog voice-grade copper loops, digital copper loops (e.g., DS0s and integrated services digital network lines), as well as two-wire and four-wire copper loops conditioned to transmit the digital signals needed to provide digital subscriber line services, regardless of whether the copper loops are in service or held as spares. The copper loop includes attached electronics using time division multiplexing technology, but does not include packet switching capabilities as defined in paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section. The availability of DS1 and DS3 copper loops is subject to the requirements of paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section.

(i) *Line sharing.* Beginning on the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*, the high frequency portion of a copper loop shall no longer be required to be provided as an unbundled network element, subject to the transitional line sharing

conditions in paragraphs (a)(1)(i)(A) and (a)(1)(i)(B) of this section. Line sharing is the process by which a requesting telecommunications carrier provides digital subscriber line service over the same copper loop that the incumbent LEC uses to provide voice service, with the incumbent LEC using the low frequency portion of the loop and the requesting telecommunications carrier using the high frequency portion of the loop. The high frequency portion of the loop consists of the frequency range on the copper loop above the range that carries analog circuit-switched voice transmissions. This portion of the loop includes the features, functions, and capabilities of the loop that are used to establish a complete transmission path on the high frequency range between the incumbent LEC's distribution frame (or its equivalent) in its central office and the demarcation point at the end-user customer premises, and includes the high frequency portion of any inside wire owned or controlled by the incumbent LEC.

(A) Line sharing customers before the effective date of the Commission's Triennial Review Order. An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with the ability to engage in line sharing over a copper loop where, prior to the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*, the requesting telecommunications carrier began providing digital subscriber line service to a particular end-user customer and has not ceased providing digital subscriber line service to that customer. Until such end-user customer cancels or otherwise discontinues its subscription to the digital subscriber line service of the requesting telecommunications carrier, or its successor or assign, an incumbent LEC shall continue to provide access to the high frequency portion of the loop at the same rate that the incumbent LEC charged for such access prior to the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*.

(B) Line sharing customers on or after the effective date of the Commission's Triennial Review Order. An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with the ability to engage in line sharing over a copper loop, between the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order* and three years after that effective date, where the requesting telecommunications carrier began providing digital subscriber line service to a particular end-user customer on or before the date one year after that effective date. Beginning three years after the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*, the incumbent LEC is no longer required to provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with the ability to engage in line sharing for this end-user customer or any new end-user customer. Between the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order* and three years after that effective date, an incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with access to the high frequency portion of a copper loop in order to serve line sharing customers obtained between the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order* and one year after that effective date in the following manner:

(1) During the first year following the effective date of the Commission's Triennial Review Order, the incumbent LEC shall provide access to the high frequency portion of a copper loop at 25 percent of the state-approved monthly recurring rate, or 25 percent of the monthly recurring rate set forth in the incumbent LEC's and requesting telecommunications carrier's interconnection agreement, for access to a copper loop in

effect on that date.

(2) Beginning one year plus one day after the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order* until two years after that effective date, the incumbent LEC shall provide access to the high frequency portion of a copper loop at 50 percent of the state-approved monthly recurring rate, or 50 percent of the monthly recurring rate set forth in the incumbent LEC's and requesting telecommunications carrier's interconnection agreement, for access to a copper loop in effect on the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*.

(3) Beginning two years plus one day after effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order* until three years after that effective date, the incumbent LEC shall provide access to the high frequency portion of a copper loop at 75 percent of the state-approved monthly recurring rate, or 75 percent of the monthly recurring rate set forth in the incumbent LEC's and requesting telecommunications carrier's interconnection agreement, for access to a copper loop in effect on the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*.

(ii) *Line splitting*. An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier that obtains an unbundled copper loop from the incumbent LEC with the ability to engage in line splitting arrangements with another competitive LEC using a splitter collocated at the central office where the loop terminates into a distribution frame or its equivalent. Line splitting is the process in which one competitive LEC provides narrowband voice service over the low frequency portion of a copper loop and a second competitive LEC provides digital subscriber line service over the high frequency portion of that same loop.

(A) An incumbent LEC's obligation, under paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, to provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with the ability to engage in line splitting applies regardless of whether the carrier providing voice service provides its own switching or obtains local circuit switching as an unbundled network element pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

(B) An incumbent LEC must make all necessary network modifications, including providing nondiscriminatory access to operations support systems necessary for pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing for loops used in line splitting arrangements.

(iii) *Line conditioning*. The incumbent LEC shall condition a copper loop at the request of the carrier seeking access to a copper loop under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the high frequency portion of a copper loop under paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, or a copper subloop under paragraph (b) of this section to ensure that the copper loop or copper subloop is suitable for providing digital subscriber line services, including those provided over the high frequency portion of the copper loop or copper subloop, whether or not the incumbent LEC offers advanced services to the end-user customer on that copper loop or copper subloop. If the incumbent LEC seeks compensation from the requesting

telecommunications carrier for line conditioning, the requesting telecommunications carrier has the option of refusing, in whole or in part, to have the line conditioned; and a requesting telecommunications carrier's refusal of some or all aspects of line conditioning will not diminish any right it may have, under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, to access the copper loop, the high frequency portion of the copper loop, or the copper subloop.

(A) Line conditioning is defined as the removal from a copper loop or copper subloop of any device that could diminish the capability of the loop or subloop to deliver high-speed switched wireline telecommunications capability, including digital subscriber line service. Such devices include, but are not limited to, bridge taps, load coils, low pass filters, and range extenders.

(B) Incumbent LECs shall recover the costs of line conditioning from the requesting telecommunications carrier in accordance with the Commission's forward-looking pricing principles promulgated pursuant to section 252(d)(1) of the Act and in compliance with rules governing nonrecurring costs in §51.507(e).

(C) Insofar as it is technically feasible, the incumbent LEC shall test and report troubles for all the features, functions, and capabilities of conditioned copper lines, and may not restrict its testing to voice transmission only.

(D) Where the requesting telecommunications carrier is seeking access to the high frequency portion of a copper loop or copper subloop pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section and the incumbent LEC claims that conditioning that loop or subloop will significantly degrade, as defined in §51.233, the voiceband services that the incumbent LEC is currently providing over that loop or subloop, the incumbent LEC must either:

(1) Locate another copper loop or copper subloop that has been or can be conditioned, migrate the incumbent LEC's voiceband service to that loop or subloop, and provide the requesting telecommunications carrier with access to the high frequency portion of that alternative loop or subloop; or

(2) Make a showing to the state commission that the original copper loop or copper subloop cannot be conditioned without significantly degrading voiceband services on that loop or subloop, as defined in §51.233, and that there is no adjacent or alternative copper loop or copper subloop available that can be conditioned or to which the end-user customer's voiceband service can be moved to enable line sharing.

(E) If, after evaluating the incumbent LEC's showing under paragraph (a)(1)(iii)(D)(2) of this section, the state commission concludes that a copper loop or copper subloop cannot be conditioned without significantly degrading the voiceband service, the incumbent LEC cannot then or subsequently condition that loop or subloop to provide advanced services to its own customers without first making available to any requesting telecommunications carrier the high frequency portion of the newly conditioned loop or subloop.

(iv) *Maintenance, repair, and testing.* (A) An incumbent LEC shall provide, on a nondiscriminatory basis, physical loop test access points to a requesting telecommunications carrier at the splitter, through a cross-connection to the requesting telecommunications carrier's collocation space, or through a standardized interface, such as an intermediate distribution frame or a test access server, for the purpose of testing, maintaining, and repairing copper loops and copper subloops.

(B) An incumbent LEC seeking to utilize an alternative physical access methodology may request approval to do so from the state commission, but must show that the proposed alternative method is reasonable and nondiscriminatory, and will not disadvantage a requesting telecommunications carrier's ability to perform loop or service testing, maintenance, or repair.

(v) *Control of the loop and splitter functionality.* In situations where a requesting telecommunications carrier is obtaining access to the high frequency portion of a copper loop either through a line sharing or line splitting arrangement, the incumbent LEC may maintain control over the loop and splitter equipment and functions, and shall provide to the requesting telecommunications carrier loop and splitter functionality that is compatible with any transmission technology that the requesting telecommunications carrier seeks to deploy using the high frequency portion of the loop, as defined in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section, provided that such transmission technology is presumed to be deployable pursuant to §51.230.

(2) *Hybrid loops.* A hybrid loop is a local loop composed of both fiber optic cable, usually in the feeder plant, and copper wire or cable, usually in the distribution plant.

(i) *Packet switching facilities, features, functions, and capabilities.* An incumbent LEC is not required to provide unbundled access to the packet switched features, functions and capabilities of its hybrid loops. Packet switching capability is the routing or forwarding of packets, frames, cells, or other data units based on address or other routing information contained in the packets, frames, cells or other data units, and the functions that are performed by the digital subscriber line access multiplexers, including but not limited to the ability to terminate an end-user customer's copper loop (which includes both a low-band voice channel and a high-band data channel, or solely a data channel); the ability to forward the voice channels, if present, to a circuit switch or multiple circuit switches; the ability to extract data units from the data channels on the loops; and the ability to combine data units from multiple loops onto one or more trunks connecting to a packet switch or packet switches.

(ii) *Broadband services.* When a requesting telecommunications carrier seeks access to a hybrid loop for the provision of broadband services, an incumbent LEC shall provide the requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to the time division multiplexing features, functions, and capabilities of that hybrid loop, including DS1 or DS3 capacity (where impairment has been found to exist), on an unbundled basis to establish a complete transmission path between the incumbent LEC's central office and an end user's customer premises. This access shall include access to all features, functions,

and capabilities of the hybrid loop that are not used to transmit packetized information.

(iii) *Narrowband services.* When a requesting telecommunications carrier seeks access to a hybrid loop for the provision of narrowband services, the incumbent LEC may either:

(A) Provide nondiscriminatory access, on an unbundled basis, to an entire hybrid loop capable of voice-grade service (*i.e.*, equivalent to DS0 capacity), using time division multiplexing technology; or

(B) Provide nondiscriminatory access to a spare home-run copper loop serving that customer on an unbundled basis.

(3) *Fiber-to-the-home loops.* A fiber-to-the-home loop is a local loop consisting entirely of fiber optic cable, whether dark or lit, and serving an end user's customer premises.

(i) *New builds.* An incumbent LEC is not required to provide nondiscriminatory access to a fiber-to-the-home loop on an unbundled basis when the incumbent LEC deploys such a loop to an end user's customer premises that previously has not been served by any loop facility.

(ii) *Overbuilds.* An incumbent LEC is not required to provide nondiscriminatory access to a fiber-to-the-home loop on an unbundled basis when the incumbent LEC has deployed such a loop parallel to, or in replacement of, an existing copper loop facility, except that:

(A) The incumbent LEC must maintain the existing copper loop connected to the particular customer premises after deploying the fiber-to-the-home loop and provide nondiscriminatory access to that copper loop on an unbundled basis unless the incumbent LEC retires the copper loop pursuant to paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section.

(B) An incumbent LEC that maintains the existing copper loop pursuant to paragraph (a)(3)(ii)(A) of this section need not incur any expenses to ensure that the existing copper loop remains capable of transmitting signals prior to receiving a request for access pursuant to that paragraph, in which case the incumbent LEC shall restore the copper loop to serviceable condition upon request.

(C) An incumbent LEC that retires the copper loop pursuant to paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section shall provide nondiscriminatory access to a 64 kilobits per second transmission path capable of voice grade service over the fiber-to-the-home loop on an unbundled basis.

(iii) *Retirement of copper loops or copper subloops.* Prior to retiring any copper loop or copper subloop that has been replaced with a fiber-to-the-home loop, an incumbent LEC must comply with:

(A) The network disclosure requirements set forth in section 251(c)(5) of the Act and in

§51.325 through §51.335; and

(B) Any applicable state requirements.

(4) *DS1 loops.* (i) An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to a DS1 loop on an unbundled basis except where the state commission has found, through application of the competitive wholesale facilities trigger in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section, that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to a DS1 loop at a specific customer location. A DS1 loop is a digital local loop having a total digital signal speed of 1.544 megabytes per second. DS1 loops include, but are not limited to, two-wire and four-wire copper loops capable of providing high-bit rate digital subscriber line services, including T1 services.

(ii) *Competitive wholesale facilities trigger for DS1 loops.* A state commission shall find that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to a DS1 loop at a specific customer location where two or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, including intermodal providers of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, each satisfy the conditions in paragraphs (a)(4)(ii)(A) and (a)(4)(ii)(B) of this section:

(A) The competing provider has deployed its own DS1 facilities, and offers a DS1 loop over its own facilities on a widely available wholesale basis to other carriers desiring to serve customers at that location. For purposes of this paragraph, the competing provider's DS1 facilities may use dark fiber facilities that the competing provider has obtained on an unbundled, leased, or purchased basis if it has attached its own optronics to activate the fiber.

(B) The competing provider has access to the entire customer location, including each individual unit within that location.

(5) *DS3 loops.* Subject to the cap in paragraph (a)(5)(iii), an incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to a DS3 loop on an unbundled basis except where the state commission has found, through application of either paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section or the potential deployment analysis in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section, that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to a DS3 loop at a specific customer location. A DS3 loop is a digital local loop having a total digital signal speed of 44.736 megabytes per second.

(i) *Triggers for DS3 loops.* A state commission shall find that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to unbundled DS3 loops at a specific customer location where two or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, including intermodal providers of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, satisfy either paragraph (a)(5)(i)(A) or paragraph (a)(5)(i)(B) of this section:

(A) *Self-provisioning trigger for DS3 loops.* To satisfy this trigger, a state commission

must find that each competing provider has either deployed its own DS3 facilities at that specific customer location and is serving customers via those facilities at that location, or has deployed DS3 facilities by attaching its own optronics to activate dark fiber transmission facilities obtained under a long-term indefeasible right of use and is serving customers via those facilities at that location.

(B) *Competitive wholesale facilities trigger for DS3 loops.* To satisfy this trigger, a state commission must find that each competing provider satisfies the conditions in paragraphs (a)(5)(i)(B)(1) and (a)(5)(i)(B)(2) of this section.

(1) The competing provider has deployed its own DS3 facilities, and offers a DS3 loop over its own facilities on a widely available wholesale basis to other competing providers seeking to serve customers at the specific customer location. For purposes of this paragraph, the competing provider's DS3 facilities may use dark fiber facilities that the competing provider has obtained on an unbundled, leased, or purchased basis if it has attached its own optronics to activate the fiber.

(2) The competing provider has access to the entire customer location, including each individual unit within that location.

(ii) *Potential deployment of DS3 loops.* Where neither trigger in paragraph (a)(5)(i) of this section is satisfied, a state commission shall consider whether other evidence shows that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to an unbundled DS3 loop at a specific customer location. To make this determination, a state must consider the following factors: evidence of alternative loop deployment at that location; local engineering costs of building and utilizing transmission facilities; the cost of underground or aerial laying of fiber or copper; the cost of equipment needed for transmission; installation and other necessary costs involved in setting up service; local topography such as hills and rivers; availability of reasonable access to rights-of-way; building access restrictions/costs; and availability/feasibility of similar quality/reliability alternative transmission technologies at that particular location.

(iii) *Cap on unbundled DS3 circuits.* A requesting telecommunications carrier may obtain a maximum of two unbundled DS3 loops for any single customer location where DS3 loops are available as unbundled loops.

(6) *Dark fiber loops.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to a dark fiber loop on an unbundled basis except where a state commission has found, through application of the self-provisioning trigger in paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section or the potential deployment analysis in paragraph (a)(6)(ii) of this section, that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to a dark fiber loop at a specific customer location. Dark fiber is fiber within an existing fiber optic cable that has not yet been activated through optronics to render it capable of carrying communications services.

(i) *Self-provisioning trigger for dark fiber loops.* A state commission shall find that a

requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to a dark fiber loop at a specific customer location where two or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, have deployed their own dark fiber facilities at that specific customer location. For purposes of making this determination, a competing provider that has obtained those dark fiber facilities under a long-term indefeasible right of use shall be considered a competing provider with its own dark fiber facilities. Dark fiber purchased on an unbundled basis from the incumbent LEC shall not be considered under this paragraph.

(ii) *Potential deployment of dark fiber loops.* Where the trigger in paragraph (a)(6)(i) of this section is not satisfied, a state commission shall consider whether other evidence shows that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to an unbundled dark fiber loop at a specific customer location. To make this determination, a state must consider the following factors: evidence of alternative loop deployment at that location; local engineering costs of building and utilizing transmission facilities; the cost of underground or aerial laying of fiber; the cost of equipment needed for transmission; installation and other necessary costs involved in setting up service; local topography such as hills and rivers; availability of reasonable access to rights-of-way; building access restrictions/costs; and availability/feasibility of similar quality/reliability alternative transmission technologies at that particular location.

(7) *State commission proceedings.* A state commission shall complete the proceedings necessary to satisfy the requirements in paragraphs (a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(6) of this section in accordance with paragraphs (a)(7)(i) and (a)(7)(ii) of this section.

(i) *Initial review.* A state commission shall complete any initial review applying the triggers and criteria in paragraphs (a)(4), (a)(5), and (a)(6) of this section within nine months from the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*.

(ii) *Continuing review.* A state commission shall complete any subsequent review applying these triggers and criteria within six months of the filing of a petition or other pleading to conduct such a review.

(8) *Routine network modifications.* (i) An incumbent LEC shall make all routine network modifications to unbundled loop facilities used by requesting telecommunications carriers where the requested loop facility has already been constructed. An incumbent LEC shall perform these routine network modifications to unbundled loop facilities in a nondiscriminatory fashion, without regard to whether the loop facility being accessed was constructed on behalf, or in accordance with the specifications, of any carrier.

(ii) A routine network modification is an activity that the incumbent LEC regularly undertakes for its own customers. Routine network modifications include, but are not limited to, rearranging or splicing of cable; adding an equipment case; adding a doubler or repeater; adding a smart jack; installing a repeater shelf; adding a line card; deploying a new multiplexer or reconfiguring an existing multiplexer; and attaching electronic and other equipment that the incumbent LEC ordinarily attaches to a DS1 loop to activate

such loop for its own customer. They also include activities needed to enable a requesting telecommunications carrier to obtain access to a dark fiber loop. Routine network modifications may entail activities such as accessing manholes, deploying bucket trucks to reach aerial cable, and installing equipment casings. Routine network modifications do not include the construction of a new loop, or the installation of new aerial or buried cable for a requesting telecommunications carrier.

(9) *Engineering policies, practices, and procedures.* An incumbent LEC shall not engineer the transmission capabilities of its network in a manner, or engage in any policy, practice, or procedure, that disrupts or degrades access to a local loop or subloop, including the time division multiplexing-based features, functions, and capabilities of a hybrid loop, for which a requesting telecommunications carrier may obtain or has obtained access pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(b) *Subloops.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to subloops on an unbundled basis in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part and as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) *Copper subloops.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to a copper subloop on an unbundled basis. A copper subloop is a portion of a copper loop, or hybrid loop, comprised entirely of copper wire or copper cable that acts as a transmission facility between any point of technically feasible access in an incumbent LEC's outside plant, including inside wire owned or controlled by the incumbent LEC, and the end-user customer premises. A copper subloop includes all intermediate devices (including repeaters and load coils) used to establish a transmission path between a point of technically feasible access and the demarcation point at the end-user customer premises, and includes the features, functions, and capabilities of the copper loop. Copper subloops include two-wire and four-wire analog voice-grade subloops as well as two-wire and four-wire subloops conditioned to transmit the digital signals needed to provide digital subscriber line services, regardless of whether the subloops are in service or held as spares.

(i) *Point of technically feasible access.* A point of technically feasible access is any point in the incumbent LEC's outside plant where a technician can access the copper wire within a cable without removing a splice case. Such points include, but are not limited to, a pole or pedestal, the serving area interface, the network interface device, the minimum point of entry, any remote terminal, and the feeder/distribution interface. An incumbent LEC shall, upon a site-specific request, provide access to a copper subloop at a splice near a remote terminal. The incumbent LEC shall be compensated for providing this access in accordance with §§51.501 through 51.515.

(ii) *Rules for collocation.* Access to the copper subloop is subject to the Commission's collocation rules at §§51.321 and 51.323.

(2) *Subloops for access to multiunit premises wiring.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to the subloop for

access to multiunit premises wiring on an unbundled basis regardless of the capacity level or type of loop that the requesting telecommunications carrier seeks to provision for its customer. The subloop for access to multiunit premises wiring is defined as any portion of the loop that it is technically feasible to access at a terminal in the incumbent LEC's outside plant at or near a multiunit premises. One category of this subloop is inside wire, which is defined for purposes of this section as all loop plant owned or controlled by the incumbent LEC at a multiunit customer premises between the minimum point of entry as defined in §68.105 of this chapter and the point of demarcation of the incumbent LEC's network as defined in §68.3 of this chapter.

(i) *Point of technically feasible access.* A point of technically feasible access is any point in the incumbent LEC's outside plant at or near a multiunit premises where a technician can access the wire or fiber within the cable without removing a splice case to reach the wire or fiber within to access the wiring in the multiunit premises. Such points include, but are not limited to, a pole or pedestal, the network interface device, the minimum point of entry, the single point of interconnection, and the feeder/distribution interface.

(ii) *Single point of interconnection.* Upon notification by a requesting telecommunications carrier that it requests interconnection at a multiunit premises where the incumbent LEC owns, controls, or leases wiring, the incumbent LEC shall provide a single point of interconnection that is suitable for use by multiple carriers. This obligation is in addition to the incumbent LEC's obligations, under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, to provide nondiscriminatory access to a subloop for access to multiunit premises wiring, including any inside wire, at any technically feasible point. If the parties are unable to negotiate rates, terms, and conditions under which the incumbent LEC will provide this single point of interconnection, then any issues in dispute regarding this obligation shall be resolved in state proceedings under section 252 of the Act.

(3) *Other subloop provisions—(i) Technical feasibility.* If parties are unable to reach agreement through voluntary negotiations as to whether it is technically feasible, or whether sufficient space is available, to unbundle a copper subloop or subloop for access to multiunit premises wiring at the point where a telecommunications carrier requests, the incumbent LEC shall have the burden of demonstrating to the state commission, in state proceedings under section 252 of the Act, that there is not sufficient space available, or that it is not technically feasible to unbundle the subloop at the point requested.

(ii) *Best practices.* Once one state commission has determined that it is technically feasible to unbundle subloops at a designated point, an incumbent LEC in any state shall have the burden of demonstrating to the state commission, in state proceedings under section 252 of the Act, that it is not technically feasible, or that sufficient space is not available, to unbundle its own loops at such a point.

(c) *Network interface device.* Apart from its obligation to provide the network interface device functionality as part of an unbundled loop or subloop, an incumbent LEC also shall provide nondiscriminatory access to the network interface device on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part. The network interface

device element is a stand-alone network element and is defined as any means of interconnection of customer premises wiring to the incumbent LEC's distribution plant, such as a cross-connect device used for that purpose. An incumbent LEC shall permit a requesting telecommunications carrier to connect its own loop facilities to on-premises wiring through the incumbent LEC's network interface device, or at any other technically feasible point.

(d) *Local circuit switching.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to local circuit switching, including tandem switching, on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part and as set forth in paragraph (d) of this section.

(1) *Definition.* Local circuit switching is defined as follows:

(i) Local circuit switching encompasses all line-side and trunk-side facilities, plus the features, functions, and capabilities of the switch. The features, functions, and capabilities of the switch shall include the basic switching function of connecting lines to lines, lines to trunks, trunks to lines, and trunks to trunks.

(ii) Local circuit switching includes all vertical features that the switch is capable of providing, including custom calling, custom local area signaling services features, and Centrex, as well as any technically feasible customized routing functions.

(2) *DSO capacity (i.e., mass market) determinations.* An incumbent LEC shall provide access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis to a requesting telecommunications carrier serving end users using DSO capacity loops except where the state commission has found, in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired in a particular market, or where the state commission has found that all such impairment would be cured by implementation of transitional unbundled local circuit switching in a given market and has implemented such transitional access as set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(C) of this section.

(i) *Market definition.* A state commission shall define the markets in which it will evaluate impairment by determining the relevant geographic area to include in each market. In defining markets, a state commission shall take into consideration the locations of mass market customers actually being served (if any) by competitors, the variation in factors affecting competitors' ability to serve each group of customers, and competitors' ability to target and serve specific markets profitably and efficiently using currently available technologies. A state commission shall not define the relevant geographic area as the entire state.

(ii) *Batch cut process.* In each of the markets that the state commission defines pursuant to paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, the state commission shall either establish an incumbent LEC batch cut process as set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(A) of this section or issue detailed findings explaining why such a batch process is unnecessary, as set forth in

paragraph (d)(2)(ii)(B) of this section. A batch cut process is defined as a process by which the incumbent LEC simultaneously migrates two or more loops from one carrier's local circuit switch to another carrier's local circuit switch, giving rise to operational and economic efficiencies not available when migrating loops from one carrier's local circuit switch to another carrier's local circuit switch on a line-by-line basis.

(A) A state commission shall establish an incumbent LEC batch cut process for use in migrating lines served by one carrier's local circuit switch to lines served by another carrier's local circuit switch in each of the markets the state commission has defined pursuant to paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section. In establishing the incumbent LEC batch cut process:

(1) A state commission shall first determine the appropriate volume of loops that should be included in the batch."

(2) A state commission shall adopt specific processes to be employed when performing a batch cut, taking into account the incumbent LEC's particular network design and cut over practices.

(3) A state commission shall evaluate whether the incumbent LEC is capable of migrating multiple lines served using unbundled local circuit switching to switches operated by a carrier other than the incumbent LEC for any requesting telecommunications carrier in a timely manner, and may require that incumbent LECs comply with an average completion interval metric for provision of high volumes of loops.

(4) A state commission shall adopt rates for the batch cut activities it approves in accordance with the Commission's pricing rules for unbundled network elements. These rates shall reflect the efficiencies associated with batched migration of loops to a requesting telecommunications carrier's switch, either through a reduced per-line rate or through volume discounts as appropriate.

(B) If a state commission concludes that the absence of a batch cut migration process is not impairing requesting telecommunications carriers' ability to serve end users using DS0 loops in the mass market without access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis, that conclusion will render the creation of such a process unnecessary. In such cases, the state commission shall issue detailed findings regarding the volume of unbundled loop migrations that could be expected if requesting telecommunications carriers were no longer entitled to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis, the ability of the incumbent LEC to meet that demand in a timely and efficient manner using its existing hot cut process, and the non-recurring costs associated with that hot cut process. The state commission further shall explain why these findings indicate that the absence of a batch cut process does not give rise to impairment in the market at issue.

(iii) *State commission analysis.* To determine whether requesting telecommunications carriers are impaired without access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis, a state commission shall perform the inquiry set forth in paragraphs (d)(2)(iii)(A) through

(d)(2)(iii)(C) of this section:

(A) *Local switching triggers.* A state commission shall find that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis in a particular market where either the self-provisioning trigger set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(A)(1) of this section or the competitive wholesale facilities trigger set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(A)(2) of this section is satisfied.

(1) *Local switching selfprovisioning trigger.* To satisfy this trigger, a state commission must find that three or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or the incumbent LEC, including intermodal providers of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, each are serving mass market customers in the particular market with the use of their own local switches.

(2) *Local switching competitive wholesale facilities trigger.* To satisfy this trigger, a state commission must find that two or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or the incumbent LEC, including intermodal providers of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, each offer wholesale local switching service to customers serving DS0 capacity loops in that market using their own switches.

(B) *Additional state authority.* If neither of the triggers described in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(A) of this section has been satisfied, the state commission shall find that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to unbundled local circuit switching in a particular market where the state commission determines that self-provisioning of local switching is economic based on the following criteria:

(1) *Evidence of actual deployment.* The state commission shall consider whether switches actually deployed in the market at issue permit competitive entry in the absence of unbundled local circuit switching. Specifically, the state commission shall examine whether, in the market at issue, there are either two wholesale providers or three self-provisioners of local switching not affiliated with each other or the incumbent LEC, serving end users using DS1 or higher capacity loops in the market at issue; or there is any carrier, including any intermodal provider of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, using a self-provisioned switch to serve end users using DS0 capacity loops. If so, and if the state commission determines that the switch or switches identified can be used to serve end users using DS0 capacity loops in that market in an economic fashion, this evidence must be given substantial weight.

(2) *Operational barriers.* The state commission also shall examine the role of potential operational barriers in determining whether to find no impairment in a given market. Specifically, the state commission shall examine whether the incumbent LEC's performance in provisioning loops, difficulties in obtaining collocation space due to lack of space or delays in provisioning by the incumbent LEC, or difficulties in obtaining cross-connects in an incumbent LEC's wire center render entry uneconomic for requesting telecommunications carriers in the absence of unbundled access to local circuit switching.

(3) *Economic barriers.* The state commission shall also examine the role of potential economic barriers in determining whether to find no impairment” in a given market. Specifically, the state commission shall examine whether the costs of migrating incumbent LEC loops to requesting telecommunications carriers' switches or the costs of backhauling voice circuits to requesting telecommunications carriers' switches from the end offices serving their end users render entry uneconomic for requesting telecommunications carriers.

(4) *Multi-line DS0 end users.* As part of the economic analysis set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(B)(3) of this section, the state commission shall establish a maximum number of DS0 loops for each geographic market that requesting telecommunications carriers can serve through unbundled switching when serving multiline end users at a single location. Specifically, in establishing this cutoff,” the state commission shall take into account the point at which the increased revenue opportunity at a single location is sufficient to overcome impairment and the point at which multiline end users could be served in an economic fashion by higher capacity loops and a carrier's own switching and thus be considered part of the DS1 enterprise market.

(C) *Transitional use of unbundled switching.* If the triggers described in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(A) of this section have not been satisfied with regard to a particular market and the analysis described in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(B) of this section has resulted in a finding that requesting telecommunications carriers are impaired without access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis in that market, the state commission shall consider whether any impairment would be cured by transitional (rolling”) access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis for a period of 90 days or more. Rolling” access means the use of unbundled local circuit switching for a limited period of time for each end-user customer to whom a requesting telecommunications carrier seeks to provide service. If the state commission determines that transitional access to unbundled local circuit switching would cure any impairment, it shall require incumbent LECs to make unbundled local circuit switching available to requesting telecommunications carriers for 90 days or more, as specified by the state commission. The time limit set by the commission shall apply to each request for access to unbundled local circuit switching by a requesting telecommunications carrier on a per customer basis.

(iv) *DS0 capacity end-user transition.* If a state commission finds that no impairment exists in a market or that any impairment could be cured by transitional access to unbundled local circuit switching, all requesting telecommunications carriers in that market shall commit to an implementation plan with the incumbent LEC for the migration of the embedded unbundled switching mass market customer base within 2 months of the state commission determination. A requesting telecommunications carrier may no longer obtain access to unbundled local circuit switching 5 months after the state commission determination, except, where applicable, on a transitional basis as described in paragraph (d)(2)(iii)(C) of this section.

(A) *Transition timeline.* Each requesting telecommunications carrier shall submit the orders necessary to migrate its embedded base of end-user customers off of the unbundled

local circuit switching element in accordance with the following timetable, measured from the day of the state commission determination. For purposes of calculating the number of customers who must be migrated, the embedded base of customers shall include all customers served using unbundled switching that are not customers being served with transitional unbundled switching pursuant to paragraph (d)(3)(iii)(C) of this section.

(1) *Month 13*: Each requesting telecommunications carrier must submit orders for one-third of all its unbundled local circuit switching end-user customers;

(2) *Month 20*: Each requesting telecommunications carrier must submit orders for half of its remaining unbundled local circuit switching end-user customers, as calculated pursuant to paragraph (d)(2)(iv)(A)(1) of this section; and

(3) *Month 27*: Each requesting telecommunications carrier must submit orders for its remaining unbundled local circuit switching end-user customers.

(B) *Operational aspects of the migration*. Requesting telecommunications carriers and the incumbent LEC shall jointly submit the details of their implementation plans for each market to the state commission within two months of the state commission's determination that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis. Each requesting telecommunications carrier shall also notify the state commission when it has submitted its orders for migration. Each incumbent LEC shall notify the state commission when it has completed the migration.

(3) *DS1 capacity and above (i.e., enterprise market) determinations*. An incumbent LEC is not required to provide access to local circuit switching on an unbundled basis to requesting telecommunications carriers for the purpose of serving end-user customers using DS1 capacity and above loops except where the state commission petitions this Commission for waiver of this finding in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section and the Commission grants such waiver.

(i) *State commission inquiry*. In its petition, a state commission wishing to rebut the Commission's finding should petition the Commission to show that requesting telecommunications carriers are impaired without access to local circuit switching to serve end users using DS1 capacity and above loops in a particular geographic market as defined in accordance with paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section if it finds that operational or economic barriers exist in that market.

(A) In making this showing, the state commission shall consider the following operational characteristics: incumbent LEC performance in provisioning loops; difficulties associated with obtaining collocation space due to lack of space or delays in provisioning by the incumbent LEC; and the difficulties associated with obtaining cross-connects in the incumbent LEC's wire center.

(B) In making this showing, the state commission shall consider the following economic

characteristics: the cost of entry into a particular market, including those caused by both operational and economic barriers to entry; requesting telecommunications carriers' potential revenues from serving enterprise customers in that market, including all likely revenues to be gained from entering that market; the prices requesting telecommunications carriers are likely to be able to charge in that market, based on a consideration of the prevailing retail rates the incumbent LEC charges to the different classes of customers in the different parts of the state.

(ii) *Transitional four-line carve-out.* Until the state commission completes the review described in paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(B)(4) of this section, an incumbent LEC shall comply with the four-line carve-out” for unbundled switching established in *Implementation of the Local Competition Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996*, CC Docket No. 96-98, Third Report and Order and Fourth Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 15 FCC Rcd 3822-31, paras. 276-98 (1999), *reversed and remanded in part sub. nom. United States Telecom Ass'n v. FCC*, 290 F.3d 415 (D.C. Cir. 2002).

(A) *DS1 capacity and above end-user transition.* Each requesting telecommunications carrier shall transfer its end-user customers served using DS1 and above capacity loops and unbundled local circuit switching to an alternative arrangement within 90 days from the end of the 90-day state commission consideration period set forth in paragraph (d)(5)(i), unless a longer period is necessary to comply with a change of law” provision in an applicable interconnection agreement.

(4) *Other elements to be unbundled.* Elements relating to the local circuit switching element shall be made available on an unbundled basis as set forth in paragraphs (d)(4)(i) and (d)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to signaling, call-related databases, and shared transport facilities on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part, to the extent that local circuit switching is required to be unbundled by a state commission. These elements are defined as follows:

(A) *Signaling networks.* Signaling networks include, but are not limited to, signaling links and signaling transfer points.

(B) *Call-related databases.* Call-related databases are defined as databases, other than operations support systems, that are used in signaling networks for billing and collection, or the transmission, routing, or other provision of a telecommunications service. Where a requesting telecommunications carrier purchases unbundled local circuit switching from an incumbent LEC, an incumbent LEC shall allow a requesting telecommunications carrier to use the incumbent LEC's service control point element in the same manner, and via the same signaling links, as the incumbent LEC itself.

(I) Call-related databases include, but are not limited to, the calling name database, 911 database, E911 database, line information database, toll free calling database, advanced

intelligent network databases, and downstream number portability databases by means of physical access at the signaling transfer point linked to the unbundled databases.

(2) Service management systems are defined as computer databases or systems not part of the public switched network that interconnect to the service control point and send to the service control point information and call processing instructions needed for a network switch to process and complete a telephone call, and provide a telecommunications carrier with the capability of entering and storing data regarding the processing and completing of a telephone call. Where a requesting telecommunications carrier purchases unbundled local circuit switching from an incumbent LEC, the incumbent LEC shall allow a requesting telecommunications carrier to use the incumbent LEC's service management systems by providing a requesting telecommunications carrier with the information necessary to enter correctly, or format for entry, the information relevant for input into the incumbent LEC's service management system, including access to design, create, test, and deploy advanced intelligent network-based services at the service management system, through a service creation environment, that the incumbent LEC provides to itself.

(3) An incumbent LEC shall not be required to unbundle the services created in the advanced intelligent network platform and architecture that qualify for proprietary treatment.

(C) *Shared transport.* Shared transport is defined as the transmission facilities shared by more than one carrier, including the incumbent LEC, between end office switches, between end office switches and tandem switches, and between tandem switches, in the incumbent LEC network.

(ii) An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier nondiscriminatory access to operator services and directory assistance on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part, to the extent that local circuit switching is required to be unbundled by a state commission, if the incumbent LEC does not provide that requesting telecommunications carrier with customized routing, or a compatible signaling protocol, necessary to use either a competing provider's operator services and directory assistance platform or the requesting telecommunications carrier's own platform. Operator services are any automatic or live assistance to a customer to arrange for billing or completion, or both, of a telephone call. Directory assistance is a service that allows subscribers to retrieve telephone numbers of other subscribers.

(5) *State commission proceedings.* A state commission shall complete the proceedings necessary to satisfy the requirements in paragraphs (d)(2) and (d)(3) of this section in accordance with paragraphs (d)(5)(i) and (d)(5)(ii) of this section.

(i) *Timing.* A state commission shall complete any initial review applying the triggers and criteria in paragraph (d)(2) of this section within nine months from the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*. A state commission wishing to rebut the Commission's finding of non-impairment for DS1 and above enterprise switches must file a petition with the Commission in accordance with paragraph (d)(3) of this section within

90 days from that effective date.

(ii) *Continuing review.* A state commission shall complete any subsequent review applying these triggers and criteria within six months of the filing of a petition or other pleading to conduct such a review.

(e) *Dedicated transport.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to dedicated transport on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part and as set forth in paragraph (e)(1) through (e)(5) of this section. As used in those paragraphs, a route” is a transmission path between one of an incumbent LEC’s wire centers or switches and another of the incumbent LEC’s wire centers or switches. A route between two points (e.g., wire center or switch A” and wire center or switch Z”) may pass through one or more intermediate wire centers or switches (e.g., wire center or switch X”). Transmission paths between identical end points (e.g., wire center or switch A” and wire center or switch Z”) are the same route,” irrespective of whether they pass through the same intermediate wire centers or switches, if any.

(1) *Dedicated DS1 transport.* (i) An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to dedicated DS1 transport on an unbundled basis except where the state commission has found, through application of the competitive wholesale facilities trigger in paragraphs (e)(1)(ii) of this section, that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to dedicated DS1 transport along a particular route. Dedicated DS1 transport consists of incumbent LEC interoffice transmission facilities that have a total digital signal speed of 1.544 megabytes per second and are dedicated to a particular customer or carrier.

(ii) *Competitive wholesale facilities trigger for dedicated DS1 transport.* A state commission shall find that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to dedicated DS1 transport along a particular route where two or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, including intermodal providers of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, each satisfy the conditions in paragraphs (e)(1)(ii)(A) through (e)(1)(ii)(D) of this section.

(A) The competing provider has deployed its own transport facilities and is operationally ready to use those facilities to provide dedicated DS1 transport along the particular route. For purposes of this paragraph, the competing provider’s DS1 facilities may use dark fiber facilities that the competing provider has obtained on an unbundled, leased, or purchased basis if it has attached its own optronics to activate the fiber.

(B) The competing provider is willing immediately to provide, on a widely available basis, dedicated DS1 transport along the particular route.

(C) The competing provider’s facilities terminate in a collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and in a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC

premises.

(D) Requesting telecommunications carriers are able to obtain reasonable and nondiscriminatory access to the competing provider's facilities through a cross-connect to the competing provider's collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and through a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC premises.

(2) *Dedicated DS3 transport.* Subject to the cap in paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section, an incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to dedicated DS3 transport on an unbundled basis except where the state commission has found, through application of either paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section or the potential deployment analysis in paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section, that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to dedicated DS3 transport along a particular route. Dedicated DS3 transport consists of incumbent LEC interoffice transmission facilities that have a total digital signal speed of 44.736 megabytes per second and are dedicated to a particular customer or carrier.

(i) *Triggers for dedicated DS3 transport.* A state commission shall find that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to unbundled dedicated DS3 transport along a particular route where either of the triggers in paragraphs (e)(2)(i)(A) or (e)(2)(i)(B) of this section is satisfied.

(A) *Self-provisioning trigger for dedicated DS3 transport.* To satisfy this trigger, a state must find that three or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, including intermodal providers of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, each satisfy the conditions in paragraphs (e)(2)(i)(A)(I) and (e)(2)(i)(A)(2) of this section.

(I) The competing provider has deployed its own transport facilities and is operationally ready to use those transport facilities to provide dedicated DS3 transport along the particular route. For purposes of this paragraph, the competing provider's DS3 transport facilities may use dark fiber facilities that the competing provider has obtained on a long-term, indefeasible-right of use basis and that it has deployed by attaching its own optoelectronics to activate the fiber.

(2) The competing provider's facilities terminate at a collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and in a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC premises.

(B) *Competitive wholesale facilities trigger for dedicated DS3 transport.* To satisfy this trigger, a state must find that two or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, including intermodal providers of service comparable in quality to that of the incumbent LEC, each satisfy the conditions in paragraphs

(e)(2)(i)(B)(1) through (e)(2)(i)(B)(4) of this section.

(1) The competing provider has deployed its own transport facilities, including transport facilities that use dark fiber facilities that the competing provider has obtained on an unbundled, leased, or purchased basis if it has attached its own optronics to activate the fiber, and is operationally ready to use those facilities to provide dedicated DS3 transport along the particular route.

(2) The competing provider is willing immediately to provide, on a widely available basis, dedicated DS3 transport along the particular route.

(3) The competing provider's facilities terminate in a collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and in a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC premises.

(4) Requesting telecommunications carriers are able to obtain reasonable and nondiscriminatory access to the competing provider's facilities through a cross-connect to the competing provider's collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and through a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC premises.

(ii) *Potential deployment of dedicated DS3 transport.* Where neither trigger in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section is satisfied, a state commission shall consider whether other evidence shows that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to unbundled dedicated DS3 transport along a particular route. To make this determination, a state must consider the following factors: local engineering costs of building and utilizing transmission facilities; the cost of underground or aerial laying of fiber or copper; the cost of equipment needed for transmission; installation and other necessary costs involved in setting up service; local topography such as hills and rivers; availability of reasonable access to rights-of-way; availability/feasibility of similar quality/reliability alternative transmission technologies along the particular route; customer density or addressable market; and existing facilities-based competition.

(iii) *Cap on unbundled DS3 circuits.* A requesting telecommunications carrier may obtain a maximum of 12 unbundled dedicated DS3 circuits for any single route for which dedicated DS3 transport is available as unbundled transport.

(3) *Dark fiber transport.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to dark fiber transport on an unbundled basis except where the state commission has found, through application of either paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section or the potential deployment analysis in paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section, that requesting telecommunications carriers are not impaired without access to unbundled dark fiber transport along the particular route. Dark fiber transport consists of un-activated optical interoffice transmission facilities.

(i) *Triggers for dark fiber transport.* A state commission shall find that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to dark fiber transport along a particular route where either of the triggers in paragraph (e)(3)(i)(A) or paragraph (e)(3)(i)(B) of this section is satisfied.

(A) *Self-provisioning trigger for dark fiber transport.* To satisfy this trigger, a state commission must find three or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, each satisfy paragraphs (e)(3)(i)(A)(1) and (e)(3)(i)(A)(2) of this section.

(1) The competing provider has deployed its own dark fiber facilities, which may include dark fiber facilities that it has obtained on a long-term, indefeasible-right of use basis.

(2) The competing provider's facilities terminate in a collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and in a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC premises.

(B) *Competitive wholesale facilities trigger for dark fiber transport.* To satisfy this trigger, a state commission must find that two or more competing providers not affiliated with each other or with the incumbent LEC, each satisfy paragraphs (e)(3)(i)(B)(1) through (e)(3)(i)(B)(4) of this section. In applying this trigger, the state commission may consider whether competing providers have sufficient quantities of dark fiber available to satisfy current demand along that route.

(1) The competing provider has deployed its own dark fiber, including dark fiber that it has obtained from an entity other than the incumbent LEC, and is operationally ready to lease or sell those facilities for the provision of fiber-based transport along the particular route.

(2) The competing provider is willing immediately to provide, on a widely available basis, dark fiber along the particular route.

(3) The competing provider's dark fiber terminates in a collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and in a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC premises.

(4) Requesting telecommunications carriers are able to obtain reasonable and nondiscriminatory access to the competing provider's dark fiber through a cross-connect to the competing provider's collocation arrangement at each end of the transport route that is located at an incumbent LEC premises and through a similar arrangement at each end of the transport route that is not located at an incumbent LEC premises.

(ii) *Potential deployment of dark fiber transport.* Where neither trigger in paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section is satisfied, a state commission shall consider whether other

evidence shows that a requesting telecommunications carrier is not impaired without access to unbundled dark fiber transport along a particular route. To make this determination, a state must consider the following factors: local engineering costs of building and utilizing transmission facilities; the cost of underground or aerial laying of fiber; the cost of equipment needed for transmission; installation and other necessary costs involved in setting up service; local topography such as hills and rivers; availability of reasonable access to rights-of-way; availability/feasibility of similar quality/reliability alternative transmission technologies along the particular route; customer density or addressable market; and existing facilities-based competition.

(4) *State commission proceedings.* A state commission shall complete the proceedings necessary to satisfy the requirements in paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2), and (e)(3) of this section in accordance with paragraphs (e)(4)(i) and (e)(4)(ii) of this section.

(i) *Initial review.* A state commission shall complete any initial review applying the triggers and criteria in paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2), and (e)(3) of this section within nine months from the effective date of the Commission's *Triennial Review Order*.

(ii) *Continuing review.* A state commission shall complete any subsequent review applying these triggers and criteria within six months of the filing of a petition or other pleading to conduct such a review.

(5) *Routine network modifications.* (i) An incumbent LEC shall make all routine network modifications to unbundled dedicated transport facilities used by requesting telecommunications carriers where the requested dedicated transport facilities have already been constructed. An incumbent LEC shall perform all routine network modifications to unbundled dedicated transport facilities in a nondiscriminatory fashion, without regard to whether the facility being accessed was constructed on behalf, or in accordance with the specifications, of any carrier.

(ii) A routine network modification is an activity that the incumbent LEC regularly undertakes for its own customers. Routine network modifications include, but are not limited to, rearranging or splicing of cable; adding an equipment case; adding a doubler or repeater; installing a repeater shelf; and deploying a new multiplexer or reconfiguring an existing multiplexer. They also include activities needed to enable a requesting telecommunications carrier to light a dark fiber transport facility. Routine network modifications may entail activities such as accessing manholes, deploying bucket trucks to reach aerial cable, and installing equipment casings. Routine network modifications do not include the installation of new aerial or buried cable for a requesting telecommunications carrier.

(f) *911 and E911 databases.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to 911 and E911 databases on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part.

(g) *Operations support systems.* An incumbent LEC shall provide a requesting

telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to operations support systems on an unbundled basis, in accordance with section 251(c)(3) of the Act and this part. Operations support system functions consist of pre-ordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing functions supported by an incumbent LEC's databases and information. An incumbent LEC, as part of its duty to provide access to the pre-ordering function, shall provide the requesting telecommunications carrier with nondiscriminatory access to the same detailed information about the loop that is available to the incumbent LEC.

[68 FR 52295, Sept. 4, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 64000, Nov. 12, 2003]

§ 51.320 Assumption of responsibility by the Commission.

If a state commission fails to exercise its authority under §51.319, any party seeking that the Commission step into the role of the state commission shall file with the Commission and serve on the state commission a petition that explains with specificity the bases for the petition and information that supports the claim that the state commission has failed to act. Subsequent to the Commission's issuing a public notice and soliciting comments on the petition from interested parties, the Commission will rule on the petition within 90 days of the date of the public notice. If it agrees that the state commission has failed to act, the Commission will assume responsibility for the proceeding, and within nine months from the date it assumed responsibility for the proceeding, make any findings in accordance with the Commission's rules.

[68 FR 52305, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.321 Methods of obtaining interconnection and access to unbundled elements under section 251 of the Act.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, an incumbent LEC shall provide, on terms and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory in accordance with the requirements of this part, any technically feasible method of obtaining interconnection or access to unbundled network elements at a particular point upon a request by a telecommunications carrier.

(b) Technically feasible methods of obtaining interconnection or access to unbundled network elements include, but are not limited to:

(1) Physical collocation and virtual collocation at the premises of an incumbent LEC; and

(2) Meet point interconnection arrangements.

(c) A previously successful method of obtaining interconnection or access to unbundled network elements at a particular premises or point on any incumbent LEC's network is substantial evidence that such method is technically feasible in the case of substantially similar network premises or points. A requesting telecommunications carrier seeking a

particular collocation arrangement, either physical or virtual, is entitled to a presumption that such arrangement is technically feasible if any LEC has deployed such collocation arrangement in any incumbent LEC premises.

(d) An incumbent LEC that denies a request for a particular method of obtaining interconnection or access to unbundled network elements on the incumbent LEC's network must prove to the state commission that the requested method of obtaining interconnection or access to unbundled network elements at that point is not technically feasible.

(e) An incumbent LEC shall not be required to provide for physical collocation of equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements at the incumbent LEC's premises if it demonstrates to the state commission that physical collocation is not practical for technical reasons or because of space limitations. In such cases, the incumbent LEC shall be required to provide virtual collocation, except at points where the incumbent LEC proves to the state commission that virtual collocation is not technically feasible. If virtual collocation is not technically feasible, the incumbent LEC shall provide other methods of interconnection and access to unbundled network elements to the extent technically feasible.

(f) An incumbent LEC shall submit to the state commission, subject to any protective order as the state commission may deem necessary, detailed floor plans or diagrams of any premises where the incumbent LEC claims that physical collocation is not practical because of space limitations. These floor plans or diagrams must show what space, if any, the incumbent LEC or any of its affiliates has reserved for future use, and must describe in detail the specific future uses for which the space has been reserved and the length of time for each reservation. An incumbent LEC that contends space for physical collocation is not available in an incumbent LEC premises must also allow the requesting carrier to tour the entire premises in question, not only the area in which space was denied, without charge, within ten days of the receipt of the incumbent's denial of space. An incumbent LEC must allow a requesting telecommunications carrier reasonable access to its selected collocation space during construction.

(g) An incumbent LEC that is classified as a Class A company under §32.11 of this chapter and that is not a National Exchange Carrier Association [intercarrier](#) tariff participant as provided in part 69, subpart G, shall continue to provide expanded interconnection service pursuant to interstate tariff in accordance with §§64.1401, 64.1402, 69.121 of this chapter, and the Commission's other requirements.

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(h) Upon request, an incumbent LEC must submit to the requesting carrier within ten days of the submission of the request a report describing in detail the space that is available for collocation in a particular incumbent LEC premises. This report must specify the amount of collocation space available at each requested premises, the number of collocators, and any modifications in the use of the space since the last report. This report must also include measures that the incumbent LEC is taking to make additional space available for collocation. The incumbent LEC must maintain a publicly available document, posted for

viewing on the incumbent LEC's publicly available Internet site, indicating all premises that are full, and must update such a document within ten days of the date at which a premises runs out of physical collocation space.

(i) An incumbent LEC must, upon request, remove obsolete unused equipment from their premises to increase the amount of space available for collocation.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 28, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 23241, Apr. 30, 1999; 65 FR 54438, Sept. 8, 2000; 66 FR 43521, Aug. 20, 2001]

§ 51.323 Standards for physical collocation and virtual collocation.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall provide physical collocation and virtual collocation to requesting telecommunications carriers.

(b) An incumbent LEC shall permit the collocation and use of any equipment necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements.

(1) Equipment is necessary for interconnection if an inability to deploy that equipment would, as a practical, economic, or operational matter, preclude the requesting carrier from obtaining interconnection with the incumbent LEC at a level equal in quality to that which the incumbent obtains within its own network or the incumbent provides to any affiliate, subsidiary, or other party.

(2) Equipment is necessary for access to an unbundled network element if an inability to deploy that equipment would, as a practical, economic, or operational matter, preclude the requesting carrier from obtaining nondiscriminatory access to that unbundled network element, including any of its features, functions, or capabilities.

(3) Multi-functional equipment shall be deemed necessary for interconnection or access to an unbundled network element if and only if the primary purpose and function of the equipment, as the requesting carrier seeks to deploy it, meets either or both of the standards set forth in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section. For a piece of equipment to be utilized primarily to obtain equal in quality interconnection or nondiscriminatory access to one or more unbundled network elements, there also must be a logical nexus between the additional functions the equipment would perform and the telecommunication services the requesting carrier seeks to provide to its customers by means of the interconnection or unbundled network element. The collocation of those functions of the equipment that, as stand-alone functions, do not meet either of the standards set forth in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section must not cause the equipment to significantly increase the burden on the incumbent's property.

(c) Whenever an incumbent LEC objects to collocation of equipment by a requesting telecommunications carrier for purposes within the scope of section 251(c)(6) of the Act, the incumbent LEC shall prove to the state commission that the equipment is not necessary for interconnection or access to unbundled network elements under the

standards set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. An incumbent LEC may not object to the collocation of equipment on the grounds that the equipment does not comply with safety or engineering standards that are more stringent than the safety or engineering standards that the incumbent LEC applies to its own equipment. An incumbent LEC may not object to the collocation of equipment on the ground that the equipment fails to comply with Network Equipment and Building Specifications performance standards or any other performance standards. An incumbent LEC that denies collocation of a competitor's equipment, citing safety standards, must provide to the competitive LEC within five business days of the denial a list of all equipment that the incumbent LEC locates at the premises in question, together with an affidavit attesting that all of that equipment meets or exceeds the safety standard that the incumbent LEC contends the competitor's equipment fails to meet. This affidavit must set forth in detail: the exact safety requirement that the requesting carrier's equipment does not satisfy; the incumbent LEC's basis for concluding that the requesting carrier's equipment does not meet this safety requirement; and the incumbent LEC's basis for concluding why collocation of equipment not meeting this safety requirement would compromise network safety.

(d) When an incumbent LEC provides physical collocation, virtual collocation, or both, the incumbent LEC shall:

- (1) Provide an interconnection point or points, physically accessible by both the incumbent LEC and the collocating telecommunications carrier, at which the fiber optic cable carrying an interconnector's circuits can enter the incumbent LEC's premises, provided that the incumbent LEC shall designate interconnection points as close as reasonably possible to its premises;
 - (2) Provide at least two such interconnection points at each incumbent LEC premises at which there are at least two entry points for the incumbent LEC's cable facilities, and at which space is available for new facilities in at least two of those entry points;
 - (3) Permit interconnection of copper or coaxial cable if such interconnection is first approved by the state commission; and
 - (4) Permit physical collocation of microwave transmission facilities except where such collocation is not practical for technical reasons or because of space limitations, in which case virtual collocation of such facilities is required where technically feasible.
- (e) When providing virtual collocation, an incumbent LEC shall, at a minimum, install, maintain, and repair collocated equipment meeting the standards set forth in paragraph (b) of this section within the same time periods and with failure rates that are no greater than those that apply to the performance of similar functions for comparable equipment of the incumbent LEC itself.
- (f) An incumbent LEC shall provide space for the collocation of equipment meeting the standards set forth in paragraph (b) of this section in accordance with the following

requirements:

(1) An incumbent LEC shall make space available within or on its premises to requesting telecommunications carriers on a first-come, first-served basis, provided, however, that the incumbent LEC shall not be required to lease or construct additional space to provide for physical collocation when existing space has been exhausted;

(2) To the extent possible, an incumbent LEC shall make contiguous space available to requesting telecommunications carriers that seek to expand their existing collocation space;

(3) When planning renovations of existing facilities or constructing or leasing new facilities, an incumbent LEC shall take into account projected demand for collocation of equipment;

(4) An incumbent LEC may retain a limited amount of floor space for its own specific future uses, provided, however, that neither the incumbent LEC nor any of its affiliates may reserve space for future use on terms more favorable than those that apply to other telecommunications carriers seeking to reserve collocation space for their own future use;

(5) An incumbent LEC shall relinquish any space held for future use before denying a request for virtual collocation on the grounds of space limitations, unless the incumbent LEC proves to the state commission that virtual collocation at that point is not technically feasible; and

(6) An incumbent LEC may impose reasonable restrictions on the warehousing of unused space by collocating telecommunications carriers, provided, however, that the incumbent LEC shall not set maximum space limitations applicable to such carriers unless the incumbent LEC proves to the state commission that space constraints make such restrictions necessary.

(7) An incumbent LEC must assign collocation space to requesting carriers in a just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory manner. An incumbent LEC must allow each carrier requesting physical collocation to submit space preferences prior to assigning physical collocation space to that carrier. At a minimum, an incumbent LEC's space assignment policies and practices must meet the following principles:

(A) An incumbent LEC's space assignment policies and practices must not materially increase a requesting carrier's collocation costs.

(B) An incumbent LEC's space assignment policies and practices must not materially delay a requesting carrier occupation and use of the incumbent LEC's premises.

(C) An incumbent LEC must not assign physical collocation space that will impair the quality of service or impose other limitations on the service a requesting carrier wishes to

offer.

(D) An incumbent LEC's space assignment policies and practices must not reduce unreasonably the total space available for physical collocation or preclude unreasonably physical collocation within the incumbent's premises.

(g) An incumbent LEC shall permit collocating telecommunications carriers to collocate equipment and connect such equipment to unbundled network transmission elements obtained from the incumbent LEC, and shall not require such telecommunications carriers to bring their own transmission facilities to the incumbent LEC's premises in which they seek to collocate equipment.

(h) As described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this section, an incumbent LEC shall permit a collocating telecommunications carrier to interconnect its network with that of another collocating telecommunications carrier at the incumbent LEC's premises and to connect its collocated equipment to the collocated equipment of another telecommunications carrier within the same premises, provided that the collocated equipment is also used for interconnection with the incumbent LEC or for access to the incumbent LEC's unbundled network elements.

(1) An incumbent LEC shall provide, at the request of a collocating telecommunications carrier, a connection between the equipment in the collocated spaces of two or more telecommunications carriers, except to the extent the incumbent LEC permits the collocating parties to provide the requested connection for themselves or a connection is not required under paragraph (h)(2) of this section. Where technically feasible, the incumbent LEC shall provide the connection using copper, dark fiber, lit fiber, or other transmission medium, as requested by the collocating telecommunications carrier.

(2) An incumbent LEC is not required to provide a connection between the equipment in the collocated spaces of two or more telecommunications carriers if the connection is requested pursuant to section 201 of the Act, unless the requesting carrier submits to the incumbent LEC a certification that more than 10 percent of the amount of traffic to be transmitted through the connection will be interstate. The incumbent LEC cannot refuse to accept the certification, but instead must provision the service promptly. Any incumbent LEC may file a section 208 complaint with the Commission challenging the certification if it believes that the certification is deficient. No such certification is required for a request for such connection under section 251 of the Act.

(i) As provided herein, an incumbent LEC may require reasonable security arrangements to protect its equipment and ensure network reliability. An incumbent LEC may only impose security arrangements that are as stringent as the security arrangements that the incumbent LEC maintains at its own premises for its own employees or authorized contractors. An incumbent LEC must allow collocating parties to access their collocated equipment 24 hours a day, seven days a week, without requiring either a security escort of any kind or delaying a competitor's employees' entry into the incumbent LEC's premises. An incumbent LEC may require a collocating carrier to pay only for the least expensive,

effective security option that is viable for the physical collocation space assigned.
Reasonable security measures that the incumbent LEC may adopt include:

- (1) Installing security cameras or other monitoring systems; or
- (2) Requiring competitive LEC personnel to use badges with computerized tracking systems; or
- (3) Requiring competitive LEC employees to undergo the same level of security training, or its equivalent, that the incumbent's own employees, or third party contractors providing similar functions, must undergo; provided, however, that the incumbent LEC may not require competitive LEC employees to receive such training from the incumbent LEC itself, but must provide information to the competitive LEC on the specific type of training required so the competitive LEC's employees can conduct their own training.
- (4) Restricting physical collocation to space separated from space housing the incumbent LEC's equipment, provided that each of the following conditions is met:
 - (i) Either legitimate security concerns, or operational constraints unrelated to the incumbent's or any of its affiliates' or subsidiaries competitive concerns, warrant such separation;
 - (ii) Any physical collocation space assigned to an affiliate or subsidiary of the incumbent LEC is separated from space housing the incumbent LEC's equipment;
 - (iii) The separated space will be available in the same time frame as, or a shorter time frame than, non-separated space;
 - (iv) The cost of the separated space to the requesting carrier will not be materially higher than the cost of non-separated space; and
 - (v) The separated space is comparable, from a technical and engineering standpoint, to non-separated space.
- (5) Requiring the employees and contractors of collocating carriers to use a central or separate entrance to the incumbent's building, provided, however, that where an incumbent LEC requires that the employees or contractors of collocating carriers access collocated equipment only through a separate entrance, employees and contractors of the incumbent LEC's affiliates and subsidiaries must be subject to the same restriction.
- (6) Constructing or requiring the construction of a separate entrance to access physical collocation space, provided that each of the following conditions is met:
 - (i) Construction of a separate entrance is technically feasible;

(ii) Either legitimate security concerns, or operational constraints unrelated to the incumbent's or any of its affiliates' or subsidiaries competitive concerns, warrant such separation;

(iii) Construction of a separate entrance will not artificially delay collocation provisioning; and

(iv) Construction of a separate entrance will not materially increase the requesting carrier's costs.

(j) An incumbent LEC shall permit a collocating telecommunications carrier to subcontract the construction of physical collocation arrangements with contractors approved by the incumbent LEC, provided, however, that the incumbent LEC shall not unreasonably withhold approval of contractors. Approval by an incumbent LEC shall be based on the same criteria it uses in approving contractors for its own purposes.

(k) An incumbent LEC's physical collocation offering must include the following:

(1) *Shared collocation cages.* A shared collocation cage is a caged collocation space shared by two or more competitive LECs pursuant to terms and conditions agreed to by the competitive LECs. In making shared cage arrangements available, an incumbent LEC may not increase the cost of site preparation or nonrecurring charges above the cost for provisioning such a cage of similar dimensions and material to a single collocating party. In addition, the incumbent must prorate the charge for site conditioning and preparation undertaken by the incumbent to construct the shared collocation cage or condition the space for collocation use, regardless of how many carriers actually collocate in that cage, by determining the total charge for site preparation and allocating that charge to a collocating carrier based on the percentage of the total space utilized by that carrier. An incumbent LEC must make shared collocation space available in single-bay increments or their equivalent, i.e., a competing carrier can purchase space in increments small enough to collocate a single rack, or bay, of equipment.

(2) *Cageless collocation.* Incumbent LECs must allow competitors to collocate without requiring the construction of a cage or similar structure. Incumbent LECs must permit collocating carriers to have direct access to their equipment. An incumbent LEC may not require competitors to use an intermediate interconnection arrangement in lieu of direct connection to the incumbent's network if technically feasible. An incumbent LEC must make cageless collocation space available in single-bay increments, meaning that a competing carrier can purchase space in increments small enough to collocate a single rack, or bay, of equipment.

(3) *Adjacent space collocation.* An incumbent LEC must make available, where physical collocation space is legitimately exhausted in a particular incumbent LEC structure, collocation in adjacent controlled environmental vaults, controlled environmental huts, or similar structures located at the incumbent LEC premises to the extent technically feasible. The incumbent LEC must permit a requesting telecommunications carrier to

construct or otherwise procure such an adjacent structure, subject only to reasonable safety and maintenance requirements. The incumbent must provide power and physical collocation services and facilities, subject to the same nondiscrimination requirements as applicable to any other physical collocation arrangement. The incumbent LEC must permit the requesting carrier to place its own equipment, including, but not limited to, copper cables, coaxial cables, fiber cables, and telecommunications equipment, in adjacent facilities constructed by the incumbent LEC, the requesting carrier, or a third-party. If physical collocation space becomes available in a previously exhausted incumbent LEC structure, the incumbent LEC must not require a carrier to move, or prohibit a competitive LEC from moving, a collocation arrangement into that structure. Instead, the incumbent LEC must continue to allow the carrier to collocate in any adjacent controlled environmental vault, controlled environmental vault, or similar structure that the carrier has constructed or otherwise procured.

(1) An incumbent LEC must offer to provide and provide all forms of physical collocation (*i.e.*, caged, cageless, shared, and adjacent) within the following deadlines, except to the extent a state sets its own deadlines or the incumbent LEC has demonstrated to the state commission that physical collocation is not practical for technical reasons or because of space limitations.

(1) Within ten days after receiving an application for physical collocation, an incumbent LEC must inform the requesting carrier whether the application meets each of the incumbent LEC's established collocation standards. A requesting carrier that resubmits a revised application curing any deficiencies in an application for physical collocation within ten days after being informed of them retains its position within any collocation queue that the incumbent LEC maintains pursuant to paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(2) Except as stated in paragraphs (1)(3) and (1)(4) of this section, an incumbent LEC must complete provisioning of a requested physical collocation arrangement within 90 days after receiving an application that meets the incumbent LEC's established collocation application standards.

(3) An incumbent LEC need not meet the deadline set forth in paragraph (1)(2) of this section if, after receipt of any price quotation provided by the incumbent LEC, the telecommunications carrier requesting collocation does not notify the incumbent LEC that physical collocation should proceed.

(4) If, within seven days of the requesting carrier's receipt of any price quotation provided by the incumbent LEC, the telecommunications carrier requesting collocation does not notify the incumbent LEC that physical collocation should proceed, then the incumbent LEC need not complete provisioning of a requested physical collocation arrangement until 90 days after receiving such notification from the requesting telecommunications carrier.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 28, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 23242, Apr. 30, 1999; 65 FR 54439, Sept. 8, 2000; 66 FR 43521, Aug. 20, 2001]

§ 51.325 Notice of network changes: Public notice requirement.

(a) An incumbent local exchange carrier (LEC") must provide public notice regarding any network change that:

- (1) Will affect a competing service provider's performance or ability to provide service;
- (2) Will affect the incumbent LEC's interoperability with other service providers; or
- (3) Will affect the manner in which customer premises equipment is attached to the interstate network.
- (4) Will result in the retirement of copper loops or copper subloops, and the replacement of such loops with fiber-to-the-home loops, as that term is defined in §51.319(a)(3).

(b) For purposes of this section, *interoperability* means the ability of two or more facilities, or networks, to be connected, to exchange information, and to use the information that has been exchanged.

(c) Until public notice has been given in accordance with §§51.325 through 51.335, an incumbent LEC may not disclose to separate affiliates, separated affiliates, or unaffiliated entities (including actual or potential competing service providers or competitors), information about planned network changes that are subject to this section.

(d) For the purposes of §§51.325 through 51.335, the term *services* means telecommunications services or information services.

[61 FR 47351, Sept. 6, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 14148, Mar. 24, 1999; 68 FR 52305, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.327 Notice of network changes: Content of notice.

(a) Public notice of planned network changes must, at a minimum, include:

- (1) The carrier's name and address;
- (2) The name and telephone number of a contact person who can supply additional information regarding the planned changes;
- (3) The implementation date of the planned changes;
- (4) The location(s) at which the changes will occur;
- (5) A description of the type of changes planned (Information provided to satisfy this requirement must include, as applicable, but is not limited to, references to technical

specifications, protocols, and standards regarding transmission, signaling, routing, and facility assignment as well as references to technical standards that would be applicable to any new technologies or equipment, or that may otherwise affect interconnection); and

(6) A description of the reasonably foreseeable impact of the planned changes.

(b) The incumbent LEC also shall follow, as necessary, procedures relating to confidential or proprietary information contained in §51.335.

[61 FR 47351, Sept. 6, 1996]

§ 51.329 Notice of network changes: Methods for providing notice.

(a) In providing the required notice to the public of network changes, an incumbent LEC may use one of the following methods:

(1) Filing a public notice with the Commission; or

(2) Providing public notice through industry fora, industry publications, or the carrier's publicly accessible Internet site. If an incumbent LEC uses any of the methods specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, it also must file a certification with the Commission that includes:

(i) A statement that identifies the proposed changes;

(ii) A statement that public notice has been given in compliance with §§51.325 through 51.335; and

(iii) A statement identifying the location of the change information and describing how this information can be obtained.

(b) Until the planned change is implemented, an incumbent LEC must keep the notice available for public inspection, and amend the notice to keep the information complete, accurate and up-to-date.

(c) *Specific filing requirements.* Commission filings under this section must be made as follows:

(1) The public notice or certification must be labeled with one of the following titles, as appropriate: Public Notice of Network Change Under Rule 51.329(a),” Certification of Public Notice of Network Change Under Rule 51.329(a),” Short Term Public Notice Under Rule 51.333(a),” or Certification of Short Term Public Notice Under Rule 51.333(a).”

(2) Two paper copies of the incumbent LEC's public notice or certification, required under

paragraph (a) of this section, must be sent to Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554.” The date on which this filing is received by the Secretary is considered the official filing date.

(3) In addition, one paper copy and one diskette copy must be sent to the Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554.” The diskette copy must be on a standard 3 1/2 inch diskette, formatted in IBM-compatible format to be readable by high-density floppy drives operating under MS DOS 5.X or later compatible versions, and shall be in a word-processing format designated, from time-to-time, in public notices released by the Bureau. The diskette must be submitted in read only” mode, and must be clearly labeled with the carrier's name, the filing date, and an identification of the diskette's contents.

[61 FR 47351, Sept. 6, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 13225, Mar. 21, 2002]

§ 51.331 Notice of network changes: Timing of notice.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall give public notice of planned changes at the make/buy point, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, but at least 12 months before implementation, except as provided below:

(1) If the changes can be implemented within twelve months of the make/buy point, public notice must be given at the make/buy point, but at least six months before implementation.

(2) If the changes can be implemented within six months of the make/buy point, public notice may be given pursuant to the short term notice procedures provided in §51.333.

(b) For purposes of this section, the *make/buy point* is the time at which an incumbent LEC decides to make for itself, or to procure from another entity, any product the design of which affects or relies on a new or changed network interface. If an incumbent LEC's planned changes do not require it to make or to procure a product, then the make/buy point is the point at which the incumbent LEC makes a definite decision to implement a network change.

(1) For purposes of this section, a *product* is any hardware or software for use in an incumbent LEC's network or in conjunction with its facilities that, when installed, could affect the compatibility of an interconnected service provider's network, facilities or services with an incumbent LEC's existing telephone network, facilities or services, or with any of an incumbent carrier's services or capabilities.

(2) For purposes of this section a *definite decision* is reached when an incumbent LEC determines that the change is warranted, establishes a timetable for anticipated implementation, and takes any action toward implementation of the change within its network.

(c) Competing service providers may object to incumbent LEC notice of retirement of copper loops or copper subloops and replacement with fiber-to-the-home loops in the manner set forth in §51.333(c).

[61 FR 47352, Sept. 6, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 52305, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.333 Notice of network changes: Short term notice, objections thereto and objections to retirement of copper loops or copper subloops.

(a) *Certificate of service.* If an incumbent LEC wishes to provide less than six months notice of planned network changes, the public notice or certification that it files with the Commission must include a certificate of service in addition to the information required by §51.327(a) or §51.329(a)(2), as applicable. The certificate of service shall include:

(1) A statement that, at least five business days in advance of its filing with the Commission, the incumbent LEC served a copy of its public notice upon each telephone exchange service provider that directly interconnects with the incumbent LEC's network; and

(2) The name and address of each such telephone exchange service provider upon which the notice was served.

(b) *Implementation date.* The Commission will release a public notice of filings of such short term notices or notices of replacement of copper loops or copper subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops. The effective date of the network changes referenced in those filings shall be subject to the following requirements:

(i) *Short term notice.* Short term notices shall be deemed final on the tenth business day after the release of the Commission's public notice, unless an objection is filed pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(ii) *Replacement of copper loops or copper subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops.* Notices of replacement of copper loops or copper subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops shall be deemed approved on the 90th day after the release of the Commission's public notice of the filing, unless an objection is filed pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section. Incumbent LEC notice of intent to retire any copper loops or copper subloops and replace such loops or subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops shall be subject to the short term notice provisions of this section, but under no circumstances may an incumbent LEC provide less than 90 days notice of such a change.

(c) *Objection procedures for short term notice and notices of replacement of copper loops or copper subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops.* An objection to an incumbent LEC's short term notice or to its notice that it intends to retire copper loops or copper subloops and replace such loops or subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops may be filed by an information service provider or telecommunications service provider that directly interconnects with the incumbent LEC's network. Such objections must be filed with the

Commission, and served on the incumbent LEC, no later than the ninth business day following the release of the Commission's public notice. All objections filed under this section must:

- (1) State specific reasons why the objector cannot accommodate the incumbent LEC's changes by the date stated in the incumbent LEC's public notice and must indicate any specific technical information or other assistance required that would enable the objector to accommodate those changes;
- (2) List steps the objector is taking to accommodate the incumbent LEC's changes on an expedited basis;
- (3) State the earliest possible date (not to exceed six months from the date the incumbent LEC gave its original public notice under this section) by which the objector anticipates that it can accommodate the incumbent LEC's changes, assuming it receives the technical information or other assistance requested under paragraph (c)(1) of this section;
- (4) Provide any other information relevant to the objection; and
- (5) Provide the following affidavit, executed by the objector's president, chief executive officer, or other corporate officer or official, who has appropriate authority to bind the corporation, and knowledge of the details of the objector's inability to adjust its network on a timely basis:

I, (*name and title*), under oath and subject to penalty for perjury, certify that I have read this objection, that the statements contained in it are true, that there is good ground to support the objection, and that it is not interposed for purposes of delay. I have appropriate authority to make this certification on behalf of (*objector*) and I agree to provide any information the Commission may request to allow the Commission to evaluate the truthfulness and validity of the statements contained in this objection."

(d) *Response to objections.* If an objection is filed, an incumbent LEC shall have until no later than the fourteenth business day following the release of the Commission's public notice to file with the Commission a response to the objection and to serve the response on all parties that filed objections. An incumbent LEC's response must:

- (1) Provide information responsive to the allegations and concerns identified by the objectors;
- (2) State whether the implementation date(s) proposed by the objector(s) are acceptable;
- (3) Indicate any specific technical assistance that the incumbent LEC is willing to give to the objectors; and

(4) Provide any other relevant information.

(e) *Resolution.* If an objection is filed pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section, then the Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, will issue an order determining a reasonable public notice period, provided however, that if an incumbent LEC does not file a response within the time period allotted, or if the incumbent LEC's response accepts the latest implementation date stated by an objector, then the incumbent LEC's public notice shall be deemed amended to specify the implementation date requested by the objector, without further Commission action. An incumbent LEC must amend its public notice to reflect any change in the applicable implementation date pursuant to §51.329(b).

(f) *Resolution of objections to replacement of copper loops or copper subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops.* An objection to a notice that an incumbent LEC intends to retire any copper loops or copper subloops and replace such loops or subloops with fiber-to-the-home loops shall be deemed denied 90 days after the date on which the Commission releases public notice of the incumbent LEC filing, unless the Commission rules otherwise within that time. Until the Commission has either ruled on an objection or the 90-day period for the Commission's consideration has expired, an incumbent LEC may not retire those copper loops or copper subloops at issue for replacement with fiber-to-the-home loops.

[61 FR 47352, Sept. 6, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 13226, Mar. 21, 2002; 68 FR 52305, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.335 Notice of network changes: Confidential or proprietary information.

(a) If an incumbent LEC claims that information otherwise required to be disclosed is confidential or proprietary, the incumbent LEC's public notice must include, in addition to the information identified in §51.327(a), a statement that the incumbent LEC will make further information available to those signing a nondisclosure agreement.

(b) *Tolling the public notice period.* Upon receipt by an incumbent LEC of a competing service provider's request for disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, the applicable public notice period will be tolled until the parties agree on the terms of a nondisclosure agreement. An incumbent LEC receiving such a request must amend its public notice as follows:

(1) On the date it receives a request from a competing service provider for disclosure of confidential or proprietary information, to state that the notice period is tolled; and

(2) On the date the nondisclosure agreement is finalized, to specify a new implementation date.

[61 FR 47352, Sept. 6, 1996]

Subpart E—Exemptions, Suspensions, and Modifications of Requirements of Section

251 of the Act

§ 51.401 State authority.

A state commission shall determine whether a telephone company is entitled, pursuant to section 251(f) of the Act, to exemption from, or suspension or modification of, the requirements of section 251 of the Act. Such determinations shall be made on a case-by-case basis.

§ 51.403 Carriers eligible for suspension or modification under section 251(f)(2) of the Act.

A LEC is not eligible for a suspension or modification of the requirements of section 251(b) or section 251(c) of the Act pursuant to section 251(f)(2) of the Act if such LEC, at the holding company level, has two percent or more of the subscriber lines installed in the aggregate nationwide.

§ 51.405 Burden of proof.

- (a) Upon receipt of a bona fide request for interconnection, services, or access to unbundled network elements, a rural telephone company must prove to the state commission that the rural telephone company should be entitled, pursuant to section 251(f)(1) of the Act, to continued exemption from the requirements of section 251(c) of the Act.
- (b) A LEC with fewer than two percent of the nation's subscriber lines installed in the aggregate nationwide must prove to the state commission, pursuant to section 251(f)(2) of the Act, that it is entitled to a suspension or modification of the application of a requirement or requirements of section 251(b) or 251(c) of the Act.
- (c) In order to justify continued exemption under section 251(f)(1) of the Act once a bona fide request has been made, an incumbent LEC must offer evidence that the application of the requirements of section 251(c) of the Act would be likely to cause undue economic burden beyond the economic burden that is typically associated with efficient competitive entry.
- (d) In order to justify a suspension or modification under section 251(f)(2) of the Act, a LEC must offer evidence that the application of section 251(b) or section 251(c) of the Act would be likely to cause undue economic burden beyond the economic burden that is typically associated with efficient competitive entry.

Subpart F—Pricing of Elements

§ 51.501 Scope.

(a) The rules in this subpart apply to the pricing of network elements, interconnection, and methods of obtaining access to unbundled elements, including physical collocation and virtual collocation.

(b) As used in this subpart, the term element” includes network elements, interconnection, and methods of obtaining interconnection and access to unbundled elements.

§ 51.503 General pricing standard.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall offer elements to requesting telecommunications carriers at rates, terms, and conditions that are just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory.

(b) An incumbent LEC's rates for each element it offers shall comply with the rate structure rules set forth in §§51.507 and 51.509, and shall be established, at the election of the state commission—

(1) Pursuant to the forward-looking economic cost-based pricing methodology set forth in §§51.505 and 51.511; or

(2) Consistent with the proxy ceilings and ranges set forth in §51.513.

(c) The rates that an incumbent LEC assesses for elements shall not vary on the basis of the class of customers served by the requesting carrier, or on the type of services that the requesting carrier purchasing such elements uses them to provide.

§ 51.505 Forward-looking economic cost.

(a) *In general.* The forward-looking economic cost of an element equals the sum of:

(1) The total element long-run incremental cost of the element, as described in paragraph (b); and

(2) A reasonable allocation of forward-looking common costs, as described in paragraph (c).

(b) *Total element long-run incremental cost.* The total element long-run incremental cost of an element is the forward-looking cost over the long run of the total quantity of the facilities and functions that are directly attributable to, or reasonably identifiable as incremental to, such element, calculated taking as a given the incumbent LEC's provision of other elements.

(1) *Efficient network configuration.* The total element long-run incremental cost of an element should be measured based on the use of the most efficient telecommunications technology currently available and the lowest cost network configuration, given the

existing location of the incumbent LEC's wire centers.

(2) *Forward-looking cost of capital.* The forward-looking cost of capital shall be used in calculating the total element long-run incremental cost of an element.

(3) *Depreciation rates.* The depreciation rates used in calculating forward-looking economic costs of elements shall be economic depreciation rates.

(c) *Reasonable allocation of forward-looking common costs—*(1) *Forward-looking common costs.* Forward-looking common costs are economic costs efficiently incurred in providing a group of elements or services (which may include all elements or services provided by the incumbent LEC) that cannot be attributed directly to individual elements or services.

(2) *Reasonable allocation.* (i) The sum of a reasonable allocation of forward-looking common costs and the total element long-run incremental cost of an element shall not exceed the stand-alone costs associated with the element. In this context, stand-alone costs are the total forward-looking costs, including corporate costs that would be incurred to produce a given element if that element were provided by an efficient firm that produced nothing but the given element.

(ii) The sum of the allocation of forward-looking common costs for all elements and services shall equal the total forward-looking common costs, exclusive of retail costs, attributable to operating the incumbent LEC's total network, so as to provide all the elements and services offered.

(d) *Factors that may not be considered.* The following factors shall not be considered in a calculation of the forward-looking economic cost of an element:

(1) *Embedded costs.* Embedded costs are the costs that the incumbent LEC incurred in the past and that are recorded in the incumbent LEC's books of accounts;

(2) *Retail costs.* Retail costs include the costs of marketing, billing, collection, and other costs associated with offering retail telecommunications services to subscribers who are not telecommunications carriers, described in §1.609;

(3) *Opportunity costs.* Opportunity costs include the revenues that the incumbent LEC would have received for the sale of telecommunications services, in the absence of competition from telecommunications carriers that purchase elements; and

(4) *Revenues to subsidize other services.* Revenues to subsidize other services include revenues associated with elements or telecommunications service offerings other than the element for which a rate is being established.

(e) *Cost study requirements.* An incumbent LEC must prove to the state commission that

the rates for each element it offers do not exceed the forward-looking economic cost per unit of providing the element, using a cost study that complies with the methodology set forth in this section and §51.511.

(1) A state commission may set a rate outside the proxy ranges or above the proxy ceilings described in §51.513 only if that commission has given full and fair effect to the economic cost based pricing methodology described in this section and §51.511 in a state proceeding that meets the requirements of paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

(2) Any state proceeding conducted pursuant to this section shall provide notice and an opportunity for comment to affected parties and shall result in the creation of a written factual record that is sufficient for purposes of review. The record of any state proceeding in which a state commission considers a cost study for purposes of establishing rates under this section shall include any such cost study.

§ 51.507 General rate structure standard.

(a) Element rates shall be structured consistently with the manner in which the costs of providing the elements are incurred.

(b) The costs of dedicated facilities shall be recovered through flat-rated charges.

(c) The costs of shared facilities shall be recovered in a manner that efficiently apportions costs among users. Costs of shared facilities may be apportioned either through usage-sensitive charges or capacity-based flat-rated charges, if the state commission finds that such rates reasonably reflect the costs imposed by the various users.

(d) Recurring costs shall be recovered through recurring charges, unless an incumbent LEC proves to a state commission that such recurring costs are de minimis. Recurring costs shall be considered de minimis when the costs of administering the recurring charge would be excessive in relation to the amount of the recurring costs.

(e) State commissions may, where reasonable, require incumbent LECs to recover nonrecurring costs through recurring charges over a reasonable period of time. Nonrecurring charges shall be allocated efficiently among requesting telecommunications carriers, and shall not permit an incumbent LEC to recover more than the total forward-looking economic cost of providing the applicable element.

(f) State commissions shall establish different rates for elements in at least three defined geographic areas within the state to reflect geographic cost differences.

(1) To establish geographically-deaveraged rates, state commissions may use existing density-related zone pricing plans described in §69.123 of this chapter, or other such cost-related zone plans established pursuant to state law.

(2) In states not using such existing plans, state commissions must create a minimum of three cost-related rate zones.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 32207, June 16, 1999; 64 FR 68637, Dec. 8, 1999]

§ 51.509 Rate structure standards for specific elements.

In addition to the general rules set forth in §51.507, rates for specific elements shall comply with the following rate structure rules.

(a) *Local loop and subloop.* Loop and subloop costs shall be recovered through flat-rated charges.

(b) *Local switching.* Local switching costs shall be recovered through a combination of a flat-rated charge for line ports and one or more flat-rated or per-minute usage charges for the switching matrix and for trunk ports.

(c) *Dedicated transmission links.* Dedicated transmission link costs shall be recovered through flat-rated charges.

(d) *Shared transmission facilities between tandem switches and end offices.* The costs of shared transmission facilities between tandem switches and end offices may be recovered through usage-sensitive charges, or in another manner consistent with the manner that the incumbent LEC incurs those costs.

(e) *Tandem switching.* Tandem switching costs may be recovered through usage-sensitive charges, or in another manner consistent with the manner that the incumbent LEC incurs those costs.

(f) *Signaling and call-related database services.* Signaling and call-related database service costs shall be usage-sensitive, based on either the number of queries or the number of messages, with the exception of the dedicated circuits known as signaling links, the cost of which shall be recovered through flat-rated charges.

(g) *Collocation.* Collocation costs shall be recovered consistent with the rate structure policies established in the *Expanded Interconnection* proceeding, CC Docket No. 91–141.

(h) *Network interface device.* An incumbent LEC must establish a price for the network interface device when that unbundled network element is purchased on a stand-alone basis pursuant to §51.319(c).

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 68 FR 52306, Sept. 2, 2003]

§ 51.511 Forward-looking economic cost per unit.

(a) The forward-looking economic cost per unit of an element equals the forward-looking economic cost of the element, as defined in §51.505, divided by a reasonable projection of the sum of the total number of units of the element that the incumbent LEC is likely to provide to requesting telecommunications carriers and the total number of units of the element that the incumbent LEC is likely to use in offering its own services, during a reasonable measuring period.

(b)(1) With respect to elements that an incumbent LEC offers on a flat-rate basis, the number of units is defined as the discrete number of elements (e.g., local loops or local switch ports) that the incumbent LEC uses or provides.

(2) With respect to elements that an incumbent LEC offers on a usage-sensitive basis, the number of units is defined as the unit of measurement of the usage (e.g., minutes of use or call-related database queries) of the element.

§ 51.513 Proxies for forward-looking economic cost.

(a) A state commission may determine that the cost information available to it with respect to one or more elements does not support the adoption of a rate or rates that are consistent with the requirements set forth in §§51.505 and 51.511. In that event, the state commission may establish a rate for an element that is consistent with the proxies specified in this section, provided that:

(1) Any rate established through use of such proxies shall be superseded once the state commission has completed review of a cost study that complies with the forward-looking economic cost based pricing methodology described in §§51.505 and 51.511, and has concluded that such study is a reasonable basis for establishing element rates; and

(2) The state commission sets forth in writing a reasonable basis for its selection of a particular rate for the element.

(b) The constraints on proxy-based rates described in this section apply on a geographically averaged basis. For purposes of determining whether geographically deaveraged rates for elements comply with the provisions of this section, a geographically averaged proxy-based rate shall be computed based on the weighted average of the actual, geographically deaveraged rates that apply in separate geographic areas in a state.

(c) *Proxies for specific elements*—(1) *Local loops*. For each state listed below, the proxy-based monthly rate for unbundled local loops, on a statewide weighted average basis, shall be no greater than the figures listed in the table below. (The Commission has not established a default proxy ceiling for loop rates in Alaska.)

Table

Proxy	State
ceiling	

Alabama.....	
... \$17.25	
Arizona.....	
... 12.85	
Arkansas.....	
... 21.18	
California.....	
... 11.10	
Colorado.....	
... 14.97	
Connecticut.....	
... 13.23	
Delaware.....	
... 13.24	
District of	
Columbia.....	
10.81	
Florida.....	
... 13.68	
Georgia.....	
... 16.09	
Hawaii.....	
... 15.27	
Idaho.....	
... 20.16	
Illinois.....	
... 13.12	
Indiana.....	
... 13.29	
Iowa.....	
... 15.94	
Kansas.....	
... 19.85	
Kentucky.....	
... 16.70	
Louisiana.....	
... 16.98	
Maine.....	
... 18.69	

Maryland.....	
...	13.36
Massachusetts.....	
...	9.83
Michigan.....	
...	15.27
Minnesota.....	
...	14.81
Mississippi.....	
...	21.97
Missouri.....	
...	18.32
Montana.....	
...	25.18
Nebraska.....	
...	18.05
Nevada.....	
...	18.95
New Hampshire.....	
	16.00
New Jersey.....	
	12.47
New Mexico.....	
	18.66
New York.....	
	11.75
North Carolina.....	
	16.71
North Dakota.....	
	25.36
Ohio.....	
...	15.73
Oklahoma.....	
...	17.63
Oregon.....	
...	15.44
Pennsylvania.....	
...	12.30
Puerto Rico.....	
	12.47

Rhode	
Island.....	
11.48	
South	
Carolina.....	
17.07	
South	
Dakota.....	
25.33	
Tennessee.....	
... 17.41	
Texas.....	
... 15.49	
Utah.....	
... 15.12	
Vermont.....	
... 20.13	
Virginia.....	
... 14.13	
Washington.....	
... 13.37	
West	
Virginia.....	
19.25	
Wisconsin.....	
... 15.94	
Wyoming.....	
... 25.11	

(2) *Local switching.* (i) The blended proxy-based rate for the usage-sensitive component of the unbundled local switching element, including the switching matrix, the functionalities used to provide vertical features, and the trunk ports, shall be no greater than 0.4 cents (\$0.004) per minute, and no less than 0.2 cents (\$0.002) per minute, except that, where a state commission has, before August 8, 1996, established a rate less than or equal to 0.5 cents (\$0.005) per minute, that rate may be retained pending completion of a forward-looking economic cost study. If a flat-rated charge is established for these components, it shall be converted to a per-minute rate by dividing the projected average minutes of use per flat-rated sub-element, for purposes of assessing compliance with this proxy. A weighted average of such flat-rate or usage-sensitive charges shall be used in appropriate circumstances, such as when peak and off-peak charges are used.

(ii) The blended proxy-based rate for the line port component of the local switching element shall be no less than \$1.10, and no more than \$2.00, per line port per month for

ports used in the delivery of basic residential and business exchange services.

(3) *Dedicated transmission links.* The proxy-based rates for dedicated transmission links shall be no greater than the incumbent LEC's tariffed interstate charges for comparable entrance facilities or direct-trunked transport offerings, as described in §§69.110 and 69.112 of this chapter.

(4) *Shared transmission facilities between tandem switches and end offices.* The proxy-based rates for shared transmission facilities between tandem switches and end offices shall be no greater than the weighted per-minute equivalent of DS1 and DS3 interoffice dedicated transmission link rates that reflects the relative number of DS1 and DS3 circuits used in the tandem to end office links (or a surrogate based on the proportion of copper and fiber facilities in the interoffice network), calculated using a loading factor of 9,000 minutes per month per voice-grade circuit, as described in §69.112 of this chapter.

(5) *Tandem switching.* The proxy-based rate for tandem switching shall be no greater than 0.15 cents (\$0.0015) per minute of use.

(6) *Collocation.* To the extent that the incumbent LEC offers a comparable form of collocation in its interstate expanded interconnection tariffs, as described in §§64.1401 and 69.121 of this chapter, the proxy-based rates for collocation shall be no greater than the effective rates for equivalent services in the interstate expanded interconnection tariff. To the extent that the incumbent LEC does not offer a comparable form of collocation in its interstate expanded interconnection tariffs, a state commission may, in its discretion, establish a proxy-based rate, provided that the state commission sets forth in writing a reasonable basis for concluding that its rate would approximate the result of a forward-looking economic cost study, as described in §51.505.

(7) *Signaling, call-related database, and other elements.* To the extent that the incumbent LEC has established rates for offerings comparable to other elements in its interstate access tariffs, and has provided cost support for those rates pursuant to §61.49(h) of this chapter, the proxy-based rates for those elements shall be no greater than the effective rates for equivalent services in the interstate access tariffs. In other cases, the proxy-based rate shall be no greater than a rate based on direct costs plus a reasonable allocation of overhead loadings, pursuant to §61.49(h) of this chapter.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 52709, Oct. 8, 1996]

§ 51.515 Application of intercarrier (access) charges.

(a) Neither the intercarrier charges described in part 69 of this chapter nor comparable intercarrier charges shall be assessed by an incumbent LEC on purchasers of elements that offer telephone exchange or exchange access services.

Deleted: interstate access

Deleted: intrastate access

(b) Notwithstanding §§51.505, 51.511, and 51.513(d)(2) and paragraph (a) of this section,

an incumbent LEC may assess upon telecommunications carriers that purchase unbundled local switching elements, as described in §51.319(c)(1), for interstate minutes of use traversing such unbundled local switching elements, the carrier common line charge described in §69.105 of this chapter, and a charge equal to 75% of the interconnection charge described in §69.124 of this chapter, only until the earliest of the following, and not thereafter:

(1) June 30, 1997;

(2) The later of the effective date of a final Commission decision in CC Docket No. 96-45, *Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service*, or the effective date of a final Commission decision in a proceeding to consider reform of the interstate access charges described in part 69; or

(3) With respect to a Bell operating company only, the date on which that company is authorized to offer in-region interLATA service in a state pursuant to section 271 of the Act. The end date for Bell operating companies that are authorized to offer interLATA service shall apply only to the recovery of access charges in those states in which the Bell operating company is authorized to offer such service.

(c) Notwithstanding §§51.505, 51.511, and 51.513(d)(2) and paragraph (a) of this section, an incumbent LEC may assess upon telecommunications carriers that purchase unbundled local switching elements, as described in §51.319(c)(1), for intrastate toll minutes of use traversing such unbundled local switching elements, intrastate access charges comparable to those listed in paragraph (b) and any explicit intrastate universal service mechanism based on access charges, only until the earliest of the following, and not thereafter:

(1) June 30, 1997;

(2) The effective date of a state commission decision that an incumbent LEC may not assess such charges; or

(3) With respect to a Bell operating company only, the date on which that company is authorized to offer in-region interLATA service in the state pursuant to section 271 of the Act. The end date for Bell operating companies that are authorized to offer interLATA service shall apply only to the recovery of access charges in those states in which the Bell operating company is authorized to offer such service.

(d) Interstate access charges described in part 69 shall not be assessed by incumbent LECs on each element purchased by requesting carriers providing both telephone exchange and exchange access services to such requesting carriers' end users.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 45587, Aug. 28, 1997]

Subpart G—Resale

§ 51.601 Scope of resale rules.

The provisions of this subpart govern the terms and conditions under which LECs offer telecommunications services to requesting telecommunications carriers for resale.

§ 51.603 Resale obligation of all local exchange carriers.

(a) A LEC shall make its telecommunications services available for resale to requesting telecommunications carriers on terms and conditions that are reasonable and non-discriminatory.

(b) A LEC must provide services to requesting telecommunications carriers for resale that are equal in quality, subject to the same conditions, and provided within the same provisioning time intervals that the LEC provides these services to others, including end users.

§ 51.605 Additional obligations of incumbent local exchange carriers.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall offer to any requesting telecommunications carrier any telecommunications service that the incumbent LEC offers on a retail basis to subscribers that are not telecommunications carriers for resale at wholesale rates that are, at the election of the state commission—

(1) Consistent with the avoided cost methodology described in §§ 51.607 and 51.609; or

(2) Interim wholesale rates, pursuant to §51.611.

(b) For purposes of this subpart, exchange access services, as defined in section 3 of the Act, shall not be considered to be telecommunications services that incumbent LECs must make available for resale at wholesale rates to requesting telecommunications carriers.

(c) For purposes of this subpart, advanced telecommunications services sold to Internet Service Providers as an input component to the Internet Service Providers' retail Internet service offering shall not be considered to be telecommunications services offered on a retail basis that incumbent LECs must make available for resale at wholesale rates to requesting telecommunications carriers.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this section, advanced telecommunications services that are classified as exchange access services are subject to the obligations of paragraph (a) of this section if such services are sold on a retail basis to residential and business end-users that are not telecommunications carriers.

(e) Except as provided in §51.613, an incumbent LEC shall not impose restrictions on the

resale by a requesting carrier of telecommunications services offered by the incumbent LEC.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 65 FR 6915, Feb. 11, 2000]

§ 51.607 Wholesale pricing standard.

The wholesale rate that an incumbent LEC may charge for a telecommunications service provided for resale to other telecommunications carriers shall equal the rate for the telecommunications service, less avoided retail costs, as described in section 51.609. For purposes of this subpart, exchange access services, as defined in section 3 of the Act, shall not be considered to be telecommunications services that incumbent LECs must make available for resale at wholesale rates to requesting telecommunications carriers.

[65 FR 6915, Feb. 11, 2000]

§ 51.609 Determination of avoided retail costs.

[Link to an amendment published at 69 FR 53652, Sept. 2, 2004.](#)

(a) Except as provided in §51.611, the amount of avoided retail costs shall be determined on the basis of a cost study that complies with the requirements of this section.

(b) Avoided retail costs shall be those costs that reasonably can be avoided when an incumbent LEC provides a telecommunications service for resale at wholesale rates to a requesting carrier.

(c) For incumbent LECs that are designated as Class A companies under §32.11 of this chapter, except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, avoided retail costs shall:

(1) Include, as direct costs, the costs recorded in USOA accounts 6611 (product management and sales), 6613 (product advertising) and 6620 (Services) (Secs. 32.6611, 32.6613 and 32.6620 of this chapter);

(2) Include, as indirect costs, a portion of the costs recorded in USOA accounts 6121–6124 (general support expenses), 6720 (corporate operations expenses), and uncollectible telecommunications revenue included in 5300 (uncollectible revenue) (Secs. 32.6121 through 32.6124, 32.6720 and 32.5300 of this chapter); and

(3) Not include plant-specific expenses and plant non-specific expenses, other than general support expenses (Secs. 32.6112 through 32.6114, 32.6211 through 32.6560 of this chapter).

(d) Costs included in accounts 6611, 6613 and 6620 described in paragraph (c) of this section (§§32.6611, 32.6613 and 32.6620 of this chapter) may be included in wholesale

rates only to the extent that the incumbent LEC proves to a state commission that specific costs in these accounts will be incurred and are not avoidable with respect to services sold at wholesale, or that specific costs in these accounts are not included in the retail prices of resold services. Costs included in accounts 6112 through 6114 and 6211 through 6560 described in paragraph (c) of this section (§§32.6112 through 32.6114, 32.6211 through 32.6560 of this chapter) may be treated as avoided retail costs, and excluded from wholesale rates, only to the extent that a party proves to a state commission that specific costs in these accounts can reasonably be avoided when an incumbent LEC provides a telecommunications service for resale to a requesting carrier.

(e) For incumbent LECs that are designated as Class B companies under §32.11 of this chapter and that record information in summary accounts instead of specific USOA accounts, the entire relevant summary accounts may be used in lieu of the specific USOA accounts listed in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 67 FR 5700, Feb. 6, 2002]

§ 51.611 Interim wholesale rates.

(a) If a state commission cannot, based on the information available to it, establish a wholesale rate using the methodology prescribed in §51.609, then the state commission may elect to establish an interim wholesale rate as described in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The state commission may establish interim wholesale rates that are at least 17 percent, and no more than 25 percent, below the incumbent LEC's existing retail rates, and shall articulate the basis for selecting a particular discount rate. The same discount percentage rate shall be used to establish interim wholesale rates for each telecommunications service.

(c) A state commission that establishes interim wholesale rates shall, within a reasonable period of time thereafter, establish wholesale rates on the basis of an avoided retail cost study that complies with §51.609.

§ 51.613 Restrictions on resale.

(a) Notwithstanding §51.605(b), the following types of restrictions on resale may be imposed:

(1) *Cross-class selling.* A state commission may permit an incumbent LEC to prohibit a requesting telecommunications carrier that purchases at wholesale rates for resale, telecommunications services that the incumbent LEC makes available only to residential customers or to a limited class of residential customers, from offering such services to classes of customers that are not eligible to subscribe to such services from the incumbent

LEC.

(2) *Short term promotions.* An incumbent LEC shall apply the wholesale discount to the ordinary rate for a retail service rather than a special promotional rate only if:

(i) Such promotions involve rates that will be in effect for no more than 90 days; and

(ii) The incumbent LEC does not use such promotional offerings to evade the wholesale rate obligation, for example by making available a sequential series of 90-day promotional rates.

(b) With respect to any restrictions on resale not permitted under paragraph (a), an incumbent LEC may impose a restriction only if it proves to the state commission that the restriction is reasonable and nondiscriminatory.

(c) *Branding.* Where operator, call completion, or directory assistance service is part of the service or service package an incumbent LEC offers for resale, failure by an incumbent LEC to comply with reseller unbranding or rebranding requests shall constitute a restriction on resale.

(1) An incumbent LEC may impose such a restriction only if it proves to the state commission that the restriction is reasonable and nondiscriminatory, such as by proving to a state commission that the incumbent LEC lacks the capability to comply with unbranding or rebranding requests.

(2) For purposes of this subpart, unbranding or rebranding shall mean that operator, call completion, or directory assistance services are offered in such a manner that an incumbent LEC's brand name or other identifying information is not identified to subscribers, or that such services are offered in such a manner that identifies to subscribers the requesting carrier's brand name or other identifying information.

§ 51.615 Withdrawal of services.

When an incumbent LEC makes a telecommunications service available only to a limited group of customers that have purchased such a service in the past, the incumbent LEC must also make such a service available at wholesale rates to requesting carriers to offer on a resale basis to the same limited group of customers that have purchased such a service in the past.

§ 51.617 Assessment of end user common line charge on resellers.

(a) Notwithstanding the provision in §69.104(a) of this chapter that the end user common line charge be assessed upon end users, an incumbent LEC shall assess this charge, and the charge for changing the designated primary interexchange carrier, upon requesting carriers that purchase telephone exchange service for resale. The specific end user

common line charge to be assessed will depend upon the identity of the end user served by the requesting carrier.

(b) When an incumbent LEC provides telephone exchange service to a requesting carrier at wholesale rates for resale, the incumbent LEC shall continue to assess intercarrier charges provided in part 69 of this chapter, other than the end user common line charge, upon Retail Service Providers (RSP) that use the incumbent LEC's facilities to provide interoffice services to the RSP' subscribers.

Subpart H—[Reserved]

Subpart I—Procedures for Implementation of Section 252 of the Act

§ 51.801 Commission action upon a state commission's failure to act to carry out its responsibility under section 252 of the Act.

(a) If a state commission fails to act to carry out its responsibility under section 252 of the Act in any proceeding or other matter under section 252 of the Act, the Commission shall issue an order preempting the state commission's jurisdiction of that proceeding or matter within 90 days after being notified (or taking notice) of such failure, and shall assume the responsibility of the state commission under section 252 of the Act with respect to the proceeding or matter and shall act for the state commission.

(b) For purposes of this part, a state commission fails to act if the state commission fails to respond, within a reasonable time, to a request for mediation, as provided for in section 252(a)(2) of the Act, or for a request for arbitration, as provided for in section 252(b) of the Act, or fails to complete an arbitration within the time limits established in section 252(b)(4)(C) of the Act.

(c) A state shall not be deemed to have failed to act for purposes of section 252(e)(5) of the Act if an agreement is deemed approved under section 252(e)(4) of the Act.

§ 51.803 Procedures for Commission notification of a state commission's failure to act.

(a) Any party seeking preemption of a state commission's jurisdiction, based on the state commission's failure to act, shall notify the Commission in accordance with following procedures:

(1) Such party shall file with the Secretary of the Commission a petition, supported by an affidavit, that states with specificity the basis for the petition and any information that supports the claim that the state has failed to act, including, but not limited to, the applicable provisions of the Act and the factual circumstances supporting a finding that the state commission has failed to act;

Deleted: the interstate access

Deleted: interstate or international telecommunications

Deleted: interexchange carriers

Deleted: interexchange carriers

Deleted: Reciprocal Compensation for Transport and Termination of Telecommunications Traffic

Editorial Note: Nomenclature changes to subpart H appear at 66 FR 26806, May 15, 2001. ¶

§ 51.701 Scope of transport and termination pricing rules.¶

(a) The provisions of this subpart apply to reciprocal compensation for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic between LECs and other telecommunications carriers. ¶

(b) *Telecommunications traffic.* For purposes of this subpart, telecommunications traffic means: ¶

(1) Telecommunications traffic exchanged between a LEC and a telecommunications carrier other than a CMRS provider, except for telecommunications traffic that is interstate or intrastate exchange access, information access, or exchange services for such access (see FCC 01–131, paragraphs 34, 36, 39, 42–43); or ¶

(2) Telecommunications traffic exchanged between a LEC and a CMRS provider that, at the beginning of the call, originates and terminates within the same Major Trading Area, as defined in §24.202(a) of this chapter. ¶

(c) *Transport.* For purposes of this subpart, transport is the transmission and any necessary tandem switching of telecommunications traffic subject to section 251(b)(5) of the Act from the interconnection point between the two carriers to the terminating carrier's end office switch that directly serves the called party, or equivalent facility provided by a carrier other than an incumbent LEC. ¶

(d) *Termination.* For purposes of this subpart, termination is the switching of telecommunications traffic at the terminating carrier's end office switch, or equivalent facility, and delivery of such traffic to the called party's premises. ¶

(e) *Reciprocal compensation.* For purposes of this subpart, a reciprocal compensation arrangement between two carriers is one in which each of the two carriers receives compensation from the other carrier for the transport and termination on each carrier's network facilities of telecommunications traffic that originates on the network facilities of the other carrier. ¶

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 26806, May 15, 2001]¶

§ 51.703 Reciprocal compensation obligation of LECs¶

(2) Such party shall ensure that the state commission and the other parties to the proceeding or matter for which preemption is sought are served with the petition required in paragraph (a)(1) of this section on the same date that the petitioning party serves the petition on the Commission; and

(3) Within fifteen days from the date of service of the petition required in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the applicable state commission and parties to the proceeding may file with the Commission a response to the petition.

(b) The party seeking preemption must prove that the state has failed to act to carry out its responsibilities under section 252 of the Act.

(c) The Commission, pursuant to section 252(e)(5) of the Act, may take notice upon its own motion that a state commission has failed to act. In such a case, the Commission shall issue a public notice that the Commission has taken notice of a state commission's failure to act. The applicable state commission and the parties to a proceeding or matter in which the Commission has taken notice of the state commission's failure to act may file, within fifteen days of the issuance of the public notice, comments on whether the Commission is required to assume the responsibility of the state commission under section 252 of the Act with respect to the proceeding or matter.

(d) The Commission shall issue an order determining whether it is required to preempt the state commission's jurisdiction of a proceeding or matter within 90 days after being notified under paragraph (a) of this section or taking notice under paragraph (c) of this section of a state commission's failure to carry out its responsibilities under section 252 of the Act.

§ 51.805 The Commission's authority over proceedings and matters.

(a) If the Commission assumes responsibility for a proceeding or matter pursuant to section 252(e)(5) of the Act, the Commission shall retain jurisdiction over such proceeding or matter. At a minimum, the Commission shall approve or reject any interconnection agreement adopted by negotiation, mediation or arbitration for which the Commission, pursuant to section 252(e)(5) of the Act, has assumed the state's commission's responsibilities.

(b) Agreements reached pursuant to mediation or arbitration by the Commission pursuant to section 252(e)(5) of the Act are not required to be submitted to the state commission for approval or rejection.

§ 51.807 Arbitration and mediation of agreements by the Commission pursuant to section 252(e)(5) of the Act.

(a) The rules established in this section shall apply only to instances in which the

Commission assumes jurisdiction under section 252(e)(5) of the Act.

(b) When the Commission assumes responsibility for a proceeding or matter pursuant to section 252(e)(5) of the Act, it shall not be bound by state laws and standards that would have applied to the state commission in such proceeding or matter.

(c) In resolving, by arbitration under section 252(b) of the Act, any open issues and in imposing conditions upon the parties to the agreement, the Commission shall:

(1) Ensure ~~that~~ such resolution and conditions meet the requirements of section 251 of the Act, including the rules prescribed by the Commission pursuant to that section;

(2) Establish any rates for interconnection, services, or network elements according to section 252(d) of the Act, including the rules prescribed by the Commission pursuant to that section, **except that the Commission shall be bound by §69.5(d) of this chapter**; and

(3) Provide a schedule for implementation of the terms and conditions by the parties to the agreement.

(d) An arbitrator, acting pursuant to the Commission's authority under section 252(e)(5) of the Act, shall use final offer arbitration, except as otherwise provided in this section:

(1) At the discretion of the arbitrator, final offer arbitration may take the form of either entire package final offer arbitration or issue-by-issue final offer arbitration.

(2) Negotiations among the parties may continue, with or without the assistance of the arbitrator, after final arbitration offers are submitted. Parties may submit subsequent final offers following such negotiations.

(3) To provide an opportunity for final post-offer negotiations, the arbitrator will not issue a decision for at least fifteen days after submission to the arbitrator of the final offers by the parties.

(e) Final offers submitted by the parties to the arbitrator shall be consistent with section 251 of the Act, including the rules prescribed by the Commission pursuant to that section.

(f) Each final offer shall:

(1) Meet the requirements of section 251, including the rules prescribed by the Commission pursuant to that section;

(2) Establish rates for interconnection, services, or access to unbundled network elements according to section 252(d) of the Act, including the rules prescribed by the Commission pursuant to that section; and

(3) Provide a schedule for implementation of the terms and conditions by the parties to the agreement. If a final offer submitted by one or more parties fails to comply with the requirements of this section or if the arbitrator determines in unique circumstances that another result would better implement the Communications Act, the arbitrator has discretion to take steps designed to result in an arbitrated agreement that satisfies the requirements of section 252(c) of the Act, including requiring parties to submit new final offers within a time frame specified by the arbitrator, or adopting a result not submitted by any party that is consistent with the requirements of section 252(c) of the Act, and the rules prescribed by the Commission pursuant to that section.

(g) Participation in the arbitration proceeding will be limited to the requesting telecommunications carrier RSP and the incumbent LEC RSP, except that the Commission will consider requests by third parties to file written pleadings.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 8520, Feb. 1, 2001]

Deleted: (h) Absent mutual consent of the parties to change any terms and conditions adopted by the arbitrator, the decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on the parties. ¶

§ 51.809 Availability of agreements to other telecommunications carriers under section 252(i) of the Act.

(a) An incumbent LEC shall make available without unreasonable delay to any requesting telecommunications carrier any agreement in its entirety to which the incumbent LEC is a party that is approved by a state commission pursuant to section 252 of the Act, upon the same rates, terms, and conditions as those provided in the agreement. An incumbent LEC may not limit the availability of any agreement only to those requesting carriers serving a comparable class of subscribers or providing the same service (*i.e.*, local, access, or interexchange) as the original party to the agreement.

(b) The obligations of paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply where the incumbent LEC proves to the state commission that:

(1) The costs of providing a particular agreement to the requesting telecommunications carrier are greater than the costs of providing it to the telecommunications carrier that originally negotiated the agreement, or

(2) The provision of a particular agreement to the requesting carrier is not technically feasible.

(c) Individual agreements shall remain available for use by telecommunications carriers pursuant to this section for a reasonable period of time after the approved agreement is available for public inspection under section 252(h) of the Act.

[69 FR 43771, July 22, 2004]

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FCC Part 54 – Summary of Rule Revisions

1. Definition of intercarrier compensation, reciprocal compensation and retail service provider.

- (a) Subpart A – 54.5

2. Expand the base of payers into the federal funds to include cable modem providers and internet service providers.

- (a) Subpart H – 54.706(b)

3. State Equalization Fund (SEF)

- (a) Subpart L – 54.905(a) – Basis for funding for Eligible Telecommunications Carriers.
- (b) Subpart L – 54.905(b) – Local rate benchmark range; imputation of local rate phase in to the SEF; increase of local rates to the state established benchmark; local rates above the benchmark range; revenue increase, if any, is used to reset the local residential rate benchmark.
- (c) Subpart L – 54.905(c) – SEF calculation.
- (f) Subpart L – 54.905(d) – Inclusion of existing state access reduction universal service funds into the SEF.
- (g) Subpart L – 54.905(e) – Annual calculation of intrastate intercarrier compensation revenues.
- (h) Subpart L – 54.905(f) – SEF funding to be shared between the federal and state jurisdictions.
- (i) Subpart L – 54.905(g) – Access equalization charge to be imposed by the Commission if the state does not create a SEF.
- (j) Subpart L – 54.905(h) – Price cap revenue increase, if any, is used to reduce price cap Interstate Access Universal Service Support.

Electronic Code of Federal Regulations (e-CFR)

Title 47: Telecommunication

PART 54—UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Section Contents

Subpart A General Information

- § 54.1 Basis and purpose.
- § 54.5 Terms and definitions.
- § 54.7 Intended use of federal universal service support.

Subpart B Services Designated for Support

- § 54.101 Supported services for rural, insular and high cost areas.

Subpart C Carriers Eligible for Universal Service Support

- § 54.201 Definition of eligible telecommunications carriers, generally.
- § 54.203 Designation of eligible telecommunications carriers for unserved areas.
- § 54.205 Relinquishment of universal service.
- § 54.207 Service areas.

Subpart D Universal Service Support for High Cost Areas

- § 54.301 Local switching support.
- § 54.303 Long term support.
- § 54.305 Sale or transfer of exchanges.
- § 54.307 Support to a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier.
- § 54.309 Calculation and distribution of forward-looking support for non-rural carriers.
- § 54.311 Interim hold-harmless support for non-rural carriers.
- § 54.313 State certification of support for non-rural carriers.
- § 54.314 State certification of support for rural carriers.
- § 54.315 Disaggregation and targeting of high-cost support.
- § 54.316 Rate comparability review and certification for areas served by non-rural carriers.

Subpart E Universal Service Support for Low-Income Consumers

- § 54.400 Terms and definitions.

- § 54.401 Lifeline defined.
- § 54.403 Lifeline support amount.
- § 54.405 Carrier obligation to offer Lifeline.
- § 54.407 Reimbursement for offering Lifeline.
- § 54.409 Consumer qualification for Lifeline.
- § 54.410 xxx
- § 54.411 Link Up program defined.
- § 54.413 Reimbursement for revenue forgone in offering a Link Up program.
- § 54.415 Consumer qualification for Link Up.
- § 54.416 xxx
- § 54.417 xxx

Subpart F Universal Service Support for Schools and Libraries

- § 54.500 Terms and definitions.
- § 54.501 Eligibility for services provided by telecommunications carriers.
- § 54.502 Supported telecommunications services.
- § 54.503 Other supported special services.
- § 54.504 Requests for services.
- § 54.505 Discounts.
- § 54.506 Internal connections.
- § 54.507 Cap.
- § 54.509 Adjustments to the discount matrix.
- § 54.511 Ordering services.
- § 54.513 Resale and transfer of services.
- § 54.514 Payment for discounted service.
- § 54.515 Distributing support.
- § 54.516 Auditing.
- § 54.517 Services provided by non-telecommunications carriers.
- § 54.518 Support for wide area networks.
- § 54.519 State telecommunications networks.
- § 54.520 Children's Internet Protection Act certifications required from recipients of discounts under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries.
- § 54.521 Prohibition on participation: suspension and debarment.
- § 54.522 Eligible services list.
- § 54.523 Payment for the non-discount portion of supported services.

Subpart G Universal Service Support for Health Care Providers

- § 54.601 Eligibility.
- § 54.603 Competitive bid requirements.
- § 54.604 Existing contracts.
- § 54.605 Determining the urban rate.
- § 54.607 Determining the rural rate.
- § 54.609 Calculating support.
- § 54.611 Distributing support.

- § 54.613 Limitations on supported services for rural health care providers.
- § 54.615 Obtaining services.
- § 54.617 Resale.
- § 54.619 Audits and recordkeeping.
- § 54.621 Access to advanced telecommunications and information services.
- § 54.623 Cap.
- § 54.625 Support for services beyond the maximum supported distance for rural health care providers.

Subpart H Administration

- § 54.701 Administrator of universal service support mechanisms.
- § 54.702 Administrator's functions and responsibilities.
- § 54.703 The Administrator's Board of Directors.
- § 54.704 The Administrator's Chief Executive Officer.
- § 54.705 Committees of the Administrator's Board of Directors.
- § 54.706 Contributions.
- § 54.707 Audit controls.
- § 54.708 De minimis exemption.
- § 54.709 Computations of required contributions to universal service support mechanisms.
- § 54.711 Contributor reporting requirements.
- § 54.712 Carrier recovery of universal service costs from end-users.
- § 54.713 Contributors' failure to report or to contribute.
- § 54.715 Administrative expenses of the Administrator.
- § 54.717 Audits of the Administrator.

Subpart I Review of Decisions Issued by the Administrator

- § 54.719 Parties permitted to seek review of Administrator decisions.
- § 54.720 Filing deadlines.
- § 54.721 General filing requirements.
- § 54.722 Review by the Wireline Competition Bureau or the Commission.
- § 54.723 Standard of review.
- § 54.724 Time periods for Commission approval of Administrator decisions.
- § 54.725 Universal service disbursements during pendency of a request for review and Administrator decision.

Subpart J Interstate Access Universal Service Support Mechanism

- § 54.800 Terms and definitions.
- § 54.801 General.
- § 54.802 Obligations of local exchange carriers and the Administrator.
- § 54.803 Universal service zones.
- § 54.804 Preliminary minimum access universal service support for a study area calculated by the Administrator.
- § 54.805 Zone and study area above benchmark revenues calculated by the Administrator.

§ 54.806 Calculation by the Administrator of interstate access universal service support for areas served by price cap local exchange carriers.

§ 54.807 Interstate access universal service support.

§ 54.808 Transition provisions and periodic calculation.

§ 54.809 Carrier certification.

Subpart K Interstate Common Line Support Mechanism for Rate-of-Return Carriers

§ 54.901 Calculation of Interstate Common Line Support.

§ 54.902 Calculation of Interstate Common Line Support for transferred exchanges.

§ 54.903 Obligations of rate-of-return carriers and the Administrator.

§ 54.904 Carrier certification.

Subpart L State Equalization Fund (SEF)

§ 54.905 Calculation of State Equalization Fund Support.

Authority: 47 U.S.C. 1, 4(i), 201, 205, 214, and 254 unless otherwise noted.

Source: 62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A General Information

§ 54.1 Basis and purpose.

(a) *Basis.* These rules are issued pursuant to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

(b) *Purpose.* The purpose of these rules is to implement section 254 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 USC 254.

§ 54.5 Terms and definitions.

Terms used in this part have the following meanings:

Act. The term Act refers to the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

Administrator. The term Administrator shall refer to the Universal Service Administrative Company that is an independent subsidiary of the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., and that has been appointed the permanent Administrator of the federal universal service support mechanisms.

Competitive eligible telecommunications carrier. A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier is a carrier that meets the definition of an eligible telecommunications carrier below and does not meet the definition of an incumbent local exchange carrier in §51.5 of this

chapter.

Contributor. The term contributor shall refer to an entity required to contribute to the universal service support mechanisms pursuant to §54.703.

Eligible telecommunications carrier. Eligible telecommunications carrier means a carrier designated as such by a state commission pursuant to §54.201.

Incumbent local exchange carrier. Incumbent local exchange carrier or ILEC has the same meaning as that term is defined in §51.5 of this chapter.

Information service. Information service is the offering of a capability for generating, acquiring, storing, transforming, processing, retrieving, utilizing, or making available information via telecommunications, and includes electronic publishing, but does not include any use of any such capability for the management, control, or operation of a telecommunications system or the management of a telecommunications service.

Inter-carrier compensation. The inter-carrier network service charges (interstate access, intrastate access, reciprocal compensation) that a local exchange carrier bills to and payments received from a RSP for the provision of originating and/or transport and/or terminating facilities by a local exchange carrier that a RSP uses to provide its customer service.

Internet access. Internet access includes the following elements:

- (1) The transmission of information as common carriage;
- (2) The transmission of information as part of a gateway to an information service, when that transmission does not involve the generation or alteration of the content of information, but may include data transmission, address translation, protocol conversion, billing management, introductory information content, and navigational systems that enable users to access information services, and that do not affect the presentation of such information to users; and
- (3) Electronic mail services (e-mail).

Interstate telecommunication. Interstate telecommunication is a communication or transmission:

- (1) From any State, Territory, or possession of the United States (other than the Canal zone), or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States (other than the Canal Zone), or the District of Columbia,
- (2) From or to the United States to or from the Canal Zone, insofar as such communication or transmission takes place within the United States, or

(3) Between points within the United States but through a foreign country.

Interstate transmission. Interstate transmission is the same as interstate telecommunication.

Intrastate telecommunication. Intrastate telecommunication is a communication or transmission from within any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia to a location within that same State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia.

Intrastate transmission. Intrastate transmission is the same as intrastate telecommunication.

LAN. LAN is a local area network, which is a set of high-speed links connecting devices, generally computers, on a single shared medium, usually on the user's premises.

Rate-of-return carrier. Rate-of-return carrier shall refer to any incumbent local exchange carrier not subject to price cap regulation as that term is defined in §61.3(x) of this chapter.

Reciprocal compensation. The duty of an RSP to establish compensation arrangements for the transport and termination of telecommunications traffic that originates on the network facilities of that RSP and terminates on the facilities of another telecommunications carrier in the same local area.

Retail Service Provider. Any telecommunications service provider, including enhanced service providers or information service providers that offers and provides retail services to its customers either as a stand alone service or bundled with other telecommunications and/or enhanced and/or information services and provides those services utilizing the originating and/or transport and/or terminating facilities of a local exchange carrier.

Rural area. A rural area is a non-metropolitan county or county equivalent, as defined in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Revised Standards for Defining Metropolitan Areas in the 1990s and identifiable from the most recent Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) list released by OMB, or any contiguous non-urban Census Tract or Block Numbered Area within an MSA-listed metropolitan county identified in the most recent Goldsmith Modification published by the Office of Rural Health Policy of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Rural incumbent local exchange carrier. Rural incumbent local exchange carrier is a carrier that meets the definitions of rural telephone company and incumbent local exchange carrier, as those terms are defined in §51.5 of this chapter.

Rural telephone company. Rural telephone company has the same meaning as that term is defined in §51.5 of this chapter.

State commission. The term state commission means the commission, board or official (by whatever name designated) that, under the laws of any state, has regulatory jurisdiction with

respect to intrastate operations of carriers.

Technically feasible. Technically feasible means capable of accomplishment as evidenced by prior success under similar circumstances. For example, preexisting access at a particular point evidences the technical feasibility of access at substantially similar points. A determination of technical feasibility does not consider economic, accounting, billing, space or site except that space and site may be considered if there is no possibility of expanding available space.

Telecommunications. Telecommunications is the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing, without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.

Telecommunications carrier. A telecommunications carrier is any provider of telecommunications services, except that such term does not include aggregators of telecommunications services as defined in section 226 of the Act. A telecommunications carrier shall be treated as a common carrier under the Act only to the extent that it is engaged in providing telecommunications services, except that the Commission shall determine whether the provision of fixed and mobile satellite service shall be treated as common carriage. This definition includes cellular mobile radio service (CMRS) providers, interexchange carriers (IXCs) and, to the extent they are acting as telecommunications carriers, companies that provide both telecommunications and information services. Private mobile radio service (PMRS) providers are telecommunications carriers to the extent they provide domestic or international telecommunications for a fee directly to the public.

Telecommunications channel. Telecommunications channel means a telephone line, or, in the case of wireless communications, a transmittal line or cell site.

Telecommunications service. Telecommunications service is the offering of telecommunications for a fee directly to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available directly to the public, regardless of the facilities used.

Website. The term website shall refer to any websites operated by the Administrator in connection with the schools and libraries support mechanism, the rural health care support mechanism, the high cost mechanism, and the low income mechanism.

Wire center. A wire center is the location of a local switching facility containing one or more central offices, as defined in the Appendix to part 36 of this chapter. The wire center boundaries define the area in which all customers served by a given wire center are located.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 41303, Aug. 1, 1997; 63 FR 70571, Dec. 21, 1998; 64 FR 67431, Dec. 1, 1999; 66 FR 30087, June 5, 2001; 66 FR 59726, Nov. 30, 2001]

§ 54.7 Intended use of federal universal service support.

A carrier that receives federal universal service support shall use that support only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended.

Subpart B Services Designated for Support

§ 54.101 Supported services for rural, insular and high cost areas.

(a) *Services designated for support.* The following services or functionalities shall be supported by federal universal service support mechanisms:

(1) *Voice grade access to the public switched network.* Voice grade access is defined as a functionality that enables a user of telecommunications services to transmit voice communications, including signaling the network that the caller wishes to place a call, and to receive voice communications, including receiving a signal indicating there is an incoming call. For the purposes of this part, bandwidth for voice grade access should be, at a minimum, 300 to 3,000 Hertz;

(2) *Local usage.* Local usage means an amount of minutes of use of exchange service, prescribed by the Commission, provided free of charge to end users;

(3) *Dual tone multi-frequency signaling or its functional equivalent.* Dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) is a method of signaling that facilitates the transportation of signaling through the network, shortening call set-up time;

(4) *Single-party service or its functional equivalent.* Single-party service is telecommunications service that permits users to have exclusive use of a wireline subscriber loop or access line for each call placed, or, in the case of wireless telecommunications carriers, which use spectrum shared among users to provide service, a dedicated message path for the length of a user's particular transmission;

(5) *Access to emergency services.* Access to emergency services includes access to services, such as 911 and enhanced 911, provided by local governments or other public safety organizations. 911 is defined as a service that permits a telecommunications user, by dialing the three-digit code 911, to call emergency services through a Public Service Access Point (PSAP) operated by the local government. Enhanced 911 is defined as 911 service that includes the ability to provide automatic numbering information (ANI), which enables the PSAP to call back if the call is disconnected, and automatic location information (ALI), which permits emergency service providers to identify the geographic location of the calling party. Access to emergency services includes access to 911 and enhanced 911 services to the extent the local government in an eligible carrier's service area has implemented 911 or enhanced 911 systems;

(6) *Access to operator services.* Access to operator services is defined as access to any

automatic or live assistance to a consumer to arrange for billing or completion, or both, of a telephone call;

(7) *Access to interexchange service.* Access to interexchange service is defined as the use of the loop, as well as that portion of the switch that is paid for by the end user, or the functional equivalent of these network elements in the case of a wireless carrier, necessary to access an interexchange carrier's network;

(8) *Access to directory assistance.* Access to directory assistance is defined as access to a service that includes, but is not limited to, making available to customers, upon request, information contained in directory listings; and

(9) *Toll limitation for qualifying low-income consumers.* Toll limitation for qualifying low-income consumers is described in subpart E of this part.

(b) *Requirement to offer all designated services.* An eligible telecommunications carrier must offer each of the services set forth in paragraph (a) of this section in order to receive federal universal service support.

(c) *Additional time to complete network upgrades.* A state commission may grant the petition of a telecommunications carrier that is otherwise eligible to receive universal service support under §54.201 requesting additional time to complete the network upgrades needed to provide single-party service, access to enhanced 911 service, or toll limitation. If such petition is granted, the otherwise eligible telecommunications carrier will be permitted to receive universal service support for the duration of the period designated by the state commission. State commissions should grant such a request only upon a finding that exceptional circumstances prevent an otherwise eligible telecommunications carrier from providing single-party service, access to enhanced 911 service, or toll limitation. The period should extend only as long as the relevant state commission finds that exceptional circumstances exist and should not extend beyond the time that the state commission deems necessary for that eligible telecommunications carrier to complete network upgrades. An otherwise eligible telecommunications carrier that is incapable of offering one or more of these three specific universal services must demonstrate to the state commission that exceptional circumstances exist with respect to each service for which the carrier desires a grant of additional time to complete network upgrades.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2125, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 33585, June 19, 1998]

Subpart C Carriers Eligible for Universal Service Support

§ 54.201 Definition of eligible telecommunications carriers, generally.

(a) *Carriers eligible to receive support.* (1) Beginning January 1, 1998, only eligible telecommunications carriers designated under paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section shall receive universal service support distributed pursuant to part 36 and part 69 of this chapter,

and subparts D and E of this part.

(2) A state commission that is unable to designate as an eligible telecommunications carrier, by January 1, 1998, a carrier that sought such designation before January 1, 1998, may, once it has designated such carrier, file with the Commission a petition for waiver of paragraph (a)(1) of this section requesting that the carrier receive universal service support retroactive to January 1, 1998. The state commission must explain why it did not designate such carrier as eligible by January 1, 1998, and provide a justification for why providing support retroactive to January 1, 1998, serves the public interest.

(3) This paragraph does not apply to offset or reimbursement support distributed pursuant to subpart G of this part.

(4) This paragraph does not apply to support distributed pursuant to subpart F of this part.

(b) A state commission shall upon its own motion or upon request designate a common carrier that meets the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section as an eligible telecommunications carrier for a service area designated by the state commission.

(c) Upon request and consistent with the public interest, convenience, and necessity, the state commission may, in the case of an area served by a rural telephone company, and shall, in the case of all other areas, designate more than one common carrier as an eligible telecommunications carrier for a service area designated by the state commission, so long as each additional requesting carrier meets the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section. Before designating an additional eligible telecommunications carrier for an area served by a rural telephone company, the state commission shall find that the designation is in the public interest.

(d) A common carrier designated as an eligible telecommunications carrier under this section shall be eligible to receive universal service support in accordance with section 254 of the Act and shall, throughout the service area for which the designation is received:

(1) Offer the services that are supported by federal universal service support mechanisms under subpart B of this part and section 254(c) of the Act, either using its own facilities or a combination of its own facilities and resale of another carrier's services (including the services offered by another eligible telecommunications carrier); and

(2) Advertise the availability of such services and the charges therefore using media of general distribution.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the term *facilities* means any physical components of the telecommunications network that are used in the transmission or routing of the services that are designated for support pursuant to subpart B of this part.

(f) For the purposes of this section, the term own facilities includes, but is not limited to,

facilities obtained as unbundled network elements pursuant to part 51 of this chapter, provided that such facilities meet the definition of the term facilities under this subpart.

(g) A state commission shall not require a common carrier, in order to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (d)(1) of this section, to use facilities that are located within the relevant service area, as long as the carrier uses facilities to provide the services designated for support pursuant to subpart B of this part within the service area.

(h) A state commission shall designate a common carrier that meets the requirements of this section as an eligible telecommunications carrier irrespective of the technology used by such carrier.

(i) A state commission shall not designate as an eligible telecommunications carrier a telecommunications carrier that offers the services supported by federal universal service support mechanisms exclusively through the resale of another carrier's services.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2125, Jan. 13, 1998; 64 FR 62123, Nov. 16, 1999]

§ 54.203 Designation of eligible telecommunications carriers for unserved areas.

(a) If no common carrier will provide the services that are supported by federal universal service support mechanisms under section 254(c) of the Act and subpart B of this part to an unserved community or any portion thereof that requests such service, the Commission, with respect to interstate services, or a state commission, with respect to intrastate services, shall determine which common carrier or carriers are best able to provide such service to the requesting unserved community or portion thereof and shall order such carrier or carriers to provide such service for that unserved community or portion thereof.

(b) Any carrier or carriers ordered to provide such service under this section shall meet the requirements of section 54.201(d) and shall be designated as an eligible telecommunications carrier for that community or portion thereof.

§ 54.205 Relinquishment of universal service.

(a) A state commission shall permit an eligible telecommunications carrier to relinquish its designation as such a carrier in any area served by more than one eligible telecommunications carrier. An eligible telecommunications carrier that seeks to relinquish its eligible telecommunications carrier designation for an area served by more than one eligible telecommunications carrier shall give advance notice to the state commission of such relinquishment.

(b) Prior to permitting a telecommunications carrier designated as an eligible telecommunications carrier to cease providing universal service in an area served by more than one eligible telecommunications carrier, the state commission shall require the

remaining eligible telecommunications carrier or carriers to ensure that all customers served by the relinquishing carrier will continue to be served, and shall require sufficient notice to permit the purchase or construction of adequate facilities by any remaining eligible telecommunications carrier. The state commission shall establish a time, not to exceed one year after the state commission approves such relinquishment under this section, within which such purchase or construction shall be completed.

§ 54.207 Service areas.

(a) The term *service area* means a geographic area established by a state commission for the purpose of determining universal service obligations and support mechanisms. A service area defines the overall area for which the carrier shall receive support from federal universal service support mechanisms.

(b) In the case of a service area served by a rural telephone company, *service area* means such company's "study area" unless and until the Commission and the states, after taking into account recommendations of a Federal-State Joint Board instituted under section 410(c) of the Act, establish a different definition of service area for such company.

(c) If a state commission proposes to define a service area served by a rural telephone company to be other than such company's study area, the Commission will consider that proposed definition in accordance with the procedures set forth in this paragraph.

(1) A state commission or other party seeking the Commission's agreement in redefining a service area served by a rural telephone company shall submit a petition to the Commission. The petition shall contain:

(i) The definition proposed by the state commission; and

(ii) The state commission's ruling or other official statement presenting the state commission's reasons for adopting its proposed definition, including an analysis that takes into account the recommendations of any Federal-State Joint Board convened to provide recommendations with respect to the definition of a service area served by a rural telephone company.

(2) The Commission shall issue a Public Notice of any such petition within fourteen (14) days of its receipt.

(3) The Commission may initiate a proceeding to consider the petition within ninety (90) days of the release date of the Public Notice.

(i) If the Commission initiates a proceeding to consider the petition, the proposed definition shall not take effect until both the state commission and the Commission agree upon the definition of a rural service area, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section and section

214(e)(5) of the Act.

(ii) If the Commission does not act on the petition within ninety (90) days of the release date of the Public Notice, the definition proposed by the state commission will be deemed approved by the Commission and shall take effect in accordance with state procedures.

(d) The Commission may, on its own motion, initiate a proceeding to consider a definition of a service area served by a rural telephone company that is different from that company's study area. If it proposes such different definition, the Commission shall seek the agreement of the state commission according to this paragraph.

(1) The Commission shall submit a petition to the state commission according to that state commission's procedures. The petition submitted to the relevant state commission shall contain:

(i) The definition proposed by the Commission; and

(ii) The Commission's decision presenting its reasons for adopting the proposed definition, including an analysis that takes into account the recommendations of any Federal-State Joint Board convened to provide recommendations with respect to the definition of a service area served by a rural telephone company.

(2) The Commission's proposed definition shall not take effect until both the state commission and the Commission agree upon the definition of a rural service area, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section and section 214(e)(5) of the Act.

(e) The Commission delegates its authority under paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section to the Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 67 FR 13226, Mar. 21, 2002]

Subpart D Universal Service Support for High Cost Areas
§ 54.301 Local switching support.

(a) *Calculation of local switching support.* (1) Beginning January 1, 1998, an incumbent local exchange carrier that has been designated an eligible telecommunications carrier and that serves a study area with 50,000 or fewer access lines shall receive support for local switching costs using the following formula: the carrier's projected annual unseparated local switching revenue requirement, calculated pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, shall be multiplied by the local switching support factor. For purposes of this section, local switching costs shall be defined as Category 3 local switching costs under part 36 of this chapter.

(2) *Local switching support factor.* (i) The local switching support factor shall be defined as the difference between the 1996 weighted interstate DEM factor, calculated pursuant to

§36.125(f) of this chapter, and the 1996 unweighted interstate DEM factor.

(ii) If the number of a study area's access lines increases such that, under §36.125(f) of this chapter, the weighted interstate DEM factor for 1997 or any successive year would be reduced, that lower weighted interstate DEM factor shall be applied to the carrier's 1996 unweighted interstate DEM factor to derive a new local switching support factor.

(3) Beginning January 1, 1998, the sum of the unweighted interstate DEM factor, as defined in §36.125(a)(5) of this chapter, and the local switching support factor shall not exceed 0.85. If the sum of those two factors would exceed 0.85, the local switching support factor shall be reduced to a level that would reduce the sum of the factors to 0.85.

(b) *Submission of data to the Administrator.* Each incumbent local exchange carrier that has been designated an eligible telecommunications carrier and that serves a study area with 50,000 or fewer access lines shall, for each study area, provide the Administrator with the projected total unseparated dollar amount assigned to each account listed below for the calendar year following each filing. This information must be provided to the Administrator no later than October 1 of each year. The Administrator shall use this information to calculate the projected annual unseparated local switching revenue requirement pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

I	
Telecommunications Plant in Service (TPIS)	Account 2001
Telecommunications Plant Other	Accounts 2002, 2003, 2005
General Support Assets	Account 2110
Central Office Assets	Accounts 2210, 2220, 2230
Central Office-switching, Category 3 (local switching)	Account 2210, Category 3
Information Origination/termination Assets	Account 2310
Cable and Wire Facilities Assets	Account 2410
Amortizable Tangible Assets	Account 2680
Intangibles	Account 2690
II	
Rural Telephone Bank (RTB) Stock	Included in Account 1410
Materials and Supplies	Account 1220.1
Cash Working Capital	
Defined in 47 CFR 65.820(d)	
III	
Accumulated Depreciation	Account 3100

Accumulated Amortization 2680, 2690, 3410	Included in Accounts 2005,
Net Deferred Operating Income Taxes	Accounts 4100, 4340
Network Support Expenses	Account 6110
General Support Expenses	Account 6120
Central Office Switching, Operator Systems, and Central Office Transmission Expenses	Accounts 6210, 6220, 6230
Information Origination/ Termination Expenses	Account 6310
Cable and Wire Facilities Expenses	Account 6410
Other Property, Plant and Equipment Expenses	Account 6510
Network Operations Expenses	Account 6530
Access Expense	Account 6540
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	Account 6560
Marketing Expense	Account 6610
Services Expense	Account 6620
Corporate Operations Expense	Account 6720
Operating Taxes	Accounts 7230, 7240
Federal Investment Tax Credits	Account 7210
Provision for Deferred Operating Income Taxes-Net	Account 7250
Allowance for Funds Used During Construction	Included in Account 7300
Charitable Contributions 7300	Included in Account
Interest and Related Items	Account 7500
IV	
Other Non-Current Assets	Included in Account 1410
Deferred Maintenance and Retirements	Included in Account 1438
Deferred Charges	Included in Account 1438
Other Jurisdictional Assets and Liabilities	Accounts 1500, 4370
Customers' Deposits	Account 4040
Other Long-Term Liabilities	Included in Account 4300

(c) *Allocation of accounts to switching.* The Administrator shall allocate to local switching, the accounts reported pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section as prescribed in this paragraph.

(1) General Support Assets (Account 2110); Amortizable Tangible Assets (Account 2680); Intangibles (Account 2690); and General Support Expenses (Account 6120) shall be allocated according to the following factor:

$$\text{Account 2210 Category} \div 3 (\text{Account 2210} + \text{Account 2220} + \text{Account 2230} + \text{Account 2310} + \text{Account 2410}).$$

(2) Telecommunications Plant Other (Accounts 2002, 2003, 2005); Rural Telephone Bank (RTB) Stock (included in Account 1410); Materials and Supplies (Account 1220.1); Cash Working Capital (Sec. 65.820(d) of this chapter); Accumulated Amortization (Included in Accounts 2005, 2680, 2690, 3410); Net Deferred Operating Income Taxes (Accounts 4100, 4340); Network Support Expenses (Account 6110); Other Property, Plant and Equipment Expenses (Account 6510); Network Operations Expenses (Account 6530); Marketing Expense (Account 6610); Services Expense (Account 6620); Operating Taxes (Accounts 7230, 7240); Federal Investment Tax Credits (Accounts 7210); Provision for Deferred Operating Income Taxes Net (Account 7250); Interest and Related Items (Account 7500); Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (Included in Account 7300); Charitable Contributions (included in Account 7300); Other Non-current Assets (Included in Account 1410); Other Jurisdictional Assets and Liabilities (Accounts 1500, 4370); Customer Deposits (Account 4040); Other Long-term Liabilities (Included in Account 4300); and Deferred Maintenance and Retirements (Included in Account 1438) shall be allocated according to the following factor:

$$\text{Account 2210 Category} \div 3 \text{ Account 2001}.$$

(3) Accumulated Depreciation for Central Office switching (Account 3100 associated with Account 2210) and Depreciation and Amortization Expense for Central Office switching (Account 6560 associated with Account 2210) shall be allocated according to the following factor:

$$\text{Account 2210 Category} \div 3 \div \text{Account 2210}.$$

(4) Accumulated Depreciation for General Support Assets (Account 3100 associated with Account 2110) and Depreciation and Amortization Expense for General Support Assets (Account 6560 associated with Account 2110) shall be allocated according to the following factor:

$$\text{Account 2210 Category} \div 3 \div \text{Account 2001}.$$

(5) Corporate Operations Expenses (Account 6720) shall be allocated according to the

following factor:

$$\frac{[(\text{Account 2210 Category 3} (\text{Account 2210} + \text{Account 2220} + \text{Account 2230}))] \times (\text{Account 6210} + \text{Account 6220} + \text{Account 6230}) + [(\text{Account 6530} + \text{Account 6610} + \text{Account 6620}) \times (\text{Account 2210 Category 3 Account 2001})] (\text{Account 6210} + \text{Account 6220} + \text{Account 6230} + \text{Account 6310} + \text{Account 6410} + \text{Account 6530} + \text{Account 6610} + \text{Account 6620})}{\text{Account 2210 Category 3} \div (\text{Accounts 2210} + \text{2220} + \text{2230})}$$

(6) Central Office Switching, Operator Systems, and Central Office Transmission Expenses (Account 6210, Account 6220, Account 6230) shall be allocated according to the following factor:

$$\text{Account 2210 Category 3} \div (\text{Accounts 2210} + \text{2220} + \text{2230}).$$

(d) *Calculation of the projected annual unseparated local switching revenue requirement.* The Administrator shall calculate the projected annual unseparated local switching revenue requirement by summing the components listed in this paragraph.

(1) Return on Investment attributable to COE Category 3 shall be obtained by multiplying the average projected unseparated local switching net investment by the authorized interstate rate of return. Projected unseparated local switching net investment shall be calculated as of each December 31 by deducting the accumulated reserves, deferrals and customer deposits attributable to the COE Category 3 investment from the gross investment attributable to COE Category 3. The average projected unseparated local switching net investment shall be calculated by summing the projected unseparated local switching net investment as of December 31 of the calendar year following the filing year and such investment as of December 31 of the filing year and dividing by 2.

(2) Depreciation expense attributable to COE Category 3 investment, allocated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) All expenses, excluding depreciation expense, collected in paragraph (b) of this section, allocated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(4) Federal income tax attributable to COE Category 3 shall be calculated using the following formula; the accounts listed shall be allocated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section:

$$[\text{Return on Investment attributable to COE Category 3—Included in Account 7300—Account 7500—Account 7210}] \times [\text{Federal Income Tax Rate} (1—\text{Federal Income Tax Rate})].$$

(e) *True-up adjustment (1) Submission of true-up data.* Each incumbent local exchange carrier that has been designated an eligible telecommunications carrier and that serves a study area with 50,000 or fewer access lines shall, for each study area, provide the

Administrator with the historical total unseparated dollar amount assigned to each account listed in paragraph (b) of this section for each calendar year no later than 12 months after the end of such calendar year.

(2) *Calculation of true-up adjustment.* (i) The Administrator shall calculate the historical annual unseparated local switching revenue requirement for each carrier when historical data for each calendar year are submitted.

(ii) The Administrator shall calculate each carrier's local switching support payment, calculated pursuant to 54.301(a), using its historical annual unseparated local switching revenue requirement.

(iii) For each carrier receiving local switching support, the Administrator shall calculate the difference between the support payment calculated pursuant to paragraph (e)(2)(ii) of this section and its support payment calculated using its projected annual unseparated local switching revenue requirement.

(iv) The Administrator shall adjust each carrier's local switching support payment by the difference calculated in paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section no later than 15 months after the end of the calendar year for which historical data are submitted.

(f) *Calculation of the local switching revenue requirement for average schedule companies.*

(1) The local switching revenue requirement for average schedule companies, as defined in §69.605(c) of this chapter, shall be calculated in accordance with a formula approved or modified by the Commission. The Administrator shall submit to the Commission and the Common Carrier Bureau for review and approval a formula that simulates the disbursements that would be received pursuant to this section by a company that is representative of average schedule companies. For each annual period, the Administrator shall submit the formula, any proposed revisions of such formula, or a certification that no revisions to the formula are warranted on or before December 31 of each year.

(2) The Commission delegates its authority to review, modify, and approve the formula submitted by the Administrator pursuant to this paragraph to the Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau.

[63 FR 2126, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 33585, June 19, 1998, as amended at 67 FR 13226, Mar. 21, 2002; 67 FR 5701, Feb. 6, 2002]

§ 54.303 Long term support.

(a) Beginning January 1, 1998, an eligible telecommunications carrier that participates in the association Common Line pool shall receive Long Term Support. Beginning July 1, 2004, no carrier shall receive Long Term Support.

(b) Long Term Support shall be calculated as prescribed in this paragraph.

(1) To calculate the unadjusted base-level of Long Term Support for 1998, the Administrator shall calculate the difference between the projected Common Line revenue requirement of association Common Line tariff participants projected to be recovered in 1997 and the sum of end user common line charges and the 1997 projected revenue recovered by the association Carrier Common Line charge as calculated pursuant to §69.105(b)(2) of this chapter.

(2) To calculate Long Term Support for calendar year 1998, the Administrator shall adjust the base-level of Long Term Support calculated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to reflect the annual percentage change in the actual nationwide average unseparated loop cost per working loop as filed by the Administrator in the previous calendar year, pursuant to §36.622 of this chapter.

(3) To calculate Long Term Support for calendar year 1999, the Administrator shall adjust the level of support calculated in paragraph (b)(2) of this section to reflect the annual percentage change in the actual nationwide average unseparated loop cost per working loop as filed by the Administrator in the previous calendar year, pursuant to §36.622 of this chapter.

(4) Beginning January 1, 2000, the Administrator shall calculate Long Term Support annually by adjusting the previous year's level of support to reflect the annual percentage change in the Department of Commerce's Gross Domestic Product-Chained Price Index (GDP-CPI).

(5)(i) Beginning July 1, 2002, each carrier will be eligible to receive LTS equal to the lesser of:

(A) The LTS for which the carrier would be eligible pursuant to paragraph (b)(4) of this section, or

(B) Its common line revenue requirement as calculated in accordance with part 69 of this chapter, minus:

(1) The study area revenues obtained from end-user common line charges at their allowable maximum as determined by §§69.104(n) and 69.104(o) of this chapter;

(2) The carrier common line charge revenues to be phased out pursuant to §69.105 of this chapter;

(3) The special access surcharges pursuant to §69.114 of this chapter; and

(4) The line port costs in excess of basic analog service pursuant to §69.130 of this chapter.

(ii) Under no circumstance shall a carrier have LTS that is less than zero.

(iii) In calculating an LTS amount pursuant to paragraph (b)(5)(i)(B) of this section, the Administrator shall use data filed pursuant to §54.903 of this chapter.

[63 FR 2128, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 33586, June 19, 1998, as amended at 67 FR 42506, June 24, 2002; 67 FR 70702, Nov. 26, 2002; 69 FR 25336, May 6, 2004]

§ 54.305 Sale or transfer of exchanges.

(a) A carrier that acquires telephone exchanges from an unaffiliated carrier shall receive universal service support for the acquired exchanges at the same per-line support levels for which those exchanges were eligible prior to the transfer of the exchanges. A carrier that has entered into a binding commitment to buy exchanges prior to May 7, 1997 will receive support for the newly acquired lines based upon the average cost of all of its lines, both those newly acquired and those it had prior to execution of the sales agreement.

(b) Transferred exchanges in study areas operated by rural telephone companies that are subject to the limitations on the transfer of high-cost universal service support in paragraph (a) of this section may be eligible for a safety valve loop cost expense adjustment based on the difference between a rural incumbent local exchange carrier's index year expense adjustment and subsequent year expense adjustments for the acquired exchanges. Safety valve loop cost expense adjustments shall only be available to rural incumbent local exchange carriers that, in the absence of restrictions on the transfer of high-cost support in §54.305(a), would qualify for high-cost loop support for acquired exchanges under §36.631 of this chapter.

(c) The index year expense adjustment for acquired exchange(s) shall be equal to the rural incumbent local exchange carrier's high-cost loop cost expense adjustment for acquired exchanges calculated at the end of the company's first year operating the acquired exchange(s). The index year expense adjustment for the acquired exchange(s) shall be established through cost data submitted in accordance with §§36.611 and 36.612 of this chapter and shall be calculated in accordance with §36.631 of this chapter. For carriers establishing an index year for acquired exchanges pursuant to §36.611 of this chapter, the index year for the acquired exchange(s) shall commence at the beginning of the next calendar year after the transfer of said exchanges. For carriers establishing an index year for acquired exchanges pursuant to §36.612 of this chapter, the index year for the acquired exchange(s) shall commence at the beginning of the next calendar quarter after the transfer of said exchanges. The index year expense adjustment for rural telephone companies that have operated exchanges subject to this section for more than a full year on the effective date of this paragraph shall be based on loop cost data submitted in accordance with §36.612 of this chapter for the year ending on the nearest calendar quarter following the effective date of this paragraph. At the end of each subsequent year, a loop cost expense adjustment for the acquired exchanges will be calculated pursuant to §36.631 of this chapter and will be compared to the index year expense adjustment. A rural incumbent local

exchange carrier's subsequent year expense adjustments shall end on the same calendar quarter as its index year expense adjustment. If acquired exchanges are incorporated into an existing rural incumbent local exchange carrier study area, the rural incumbent local exchange carrier shall exclude costs associated with the acquired exchanges from the costs associated with its pre-acquisition study area in its universal service data submissions filed in accordance with §§36.611 and 36.612 of this chapter. Such excluded costs shall be used to calculate the rural incumbent local exchange carrier's safety valve loop cost expense adjustment.

(d) Up to fifty (50) percent of any positive difference between the subsequent year loop cost expense adjustment and the index year expense adjustment will be designated as the study area's safety valve loop cost expense adjustment and will be available in addition to the amounts available to the study area under §54.305. In no event shall a study area's safety valve loop cost expense adjustment exceed the difference between the carrier's uncapped study area loop cost expense adjustment calculated pursuant to §36.631 of this chapter and transferred support amounts available to the acquired exchange(s) under paragraph (a) of this section. Safety valve support shall not transfer with acquired exchanges.

(e) The sum of the safety valve loop cost expense adjustment for all eligible study areas operated by rural telephone companies shall not exceed five (5) percent of the total rural incumbent local exchange carrier portion of the annual nationwide loop cost expense adjustment calculated pursuant to §36.603 of this chapter. The five (5) percent cap on the safety valve mechanism shall be based on the lesser of the rural incumbent local exchange carrier portion of the annual nationwide loop cost expense adjustment calculated pursuant to §36.603 of this chapter or the sum of rural incumbent local exchange carrier expense adjustments calculated pursuant to §36.631 of this chapter. The percentage multiplier used to derive study area safety valve loop cost expense adjustments for rural telephone companies shall be the lesser of fifty (50) percent or a percentage calculated to produce the maximum total safety valve loop cost expense adjustment for all eligible study areas pursuant to this paragraph. The safety valve loop cost expense adjustment of an individual rural incumbent local exchange carrier also may be further reduced as described in paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) Once an acquisition is complete, the acquiring rural incumbent local exchange carrier shall provide written notice to the Administrator that it has acquired access lines that may be eligible for safety valve support. Rural telephone companies also shall provide written notice to the Administrator of when their index year has been established for purposes of calculating the safety valve loop cost expense adjustment.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 66 FR 30087, June 5, 2001]

§ 54.307 Support to a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier

(a) *Calculation of support.* A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier shall receive universal service support to the extent that the competitive eligible telecommunications

carrier captures the subscriber lines of an incumbent local exchange carrier (LEC) or serves new subscriber lines in the incumbent LEC's service area.

(1) A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier serving loops in the service area of a rural incumbent local exchange carrier, as that term is defined in §54.5 of this chapter, shall receive support for each line it serves in a particular service area based on the support the incumbent LEC would receive for each such line, disaggregated by cost zone if disaggregation zones have been established within the service area pursuant to §54.315 of this subpart. A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier serving loops in the service area of a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier shall receive support for each line it serves in a particular wire center based on the support the incumbent LEC would receive for each such line. A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier serving loops in the service area of a rate-of-return carrier shall be eligible to receive Interstate Common Line Support for each line it serves in the service area in accordance with the formula in §54.901.

(2) A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier that uses switching purchased as unbundled network elements pursuant to §51.307 of this chapter to provide the supported services shall receive the lesser of the unbundled network element price for switching or the per-line DEM support of the incumbent LEC, if any. A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier that uses loops purchased as unbundled network elements pursuant to §51.307 of this chapter to provide the supported services shall receive the lesser of the unbundled network element price for the loop or the incumbent LEC's per-line payment from the high-cost loop support, LTS, and Interstate Common Line Support mechanisms, if any. The incumbent LEC providing nondiscriminatory access to unbundled network elements to such competitive eligible telecommunications carrier shall receive the difference between the level of universal service support provided to the competitive eligible telecommunications carrier and the per-customer level of support that the incumbent LEC would have received.

(3) A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier that provides the supported services using neither unbundled network elements purchased pursuant to §51.307 of this chapter nor wholesale service purchased pursuant to section 251(c)(4) of the Act will receive the full amount of universal service support that the incumbent LEC would have received for that customer.

(b) In order to receive support pursuant to this subpart, a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier must report to the Administrator the number of working loops it serves in a service area pursuant to the schedule set forth in paragraph (c) of this section. For a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier serving loops in the service area of a rural incumbent local exchange carrier, as that term is defined in §54.5, the carrier must report, by customer class, the number of working loops it serves in the service area, disaggregated by cost zone if disaggregation zones have been established within the service area pursuant to §54.315. For a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier serving loops in the service area of a non-rural telephone company, the carrier must report the number of working loops it serves in the service area, by customer class if the non-rural

telephone company receives Interstate Common Line Support pursuant to §54.901 and by disaggregation zone if disaggregation zones have been established within the service area pursuant to §54.315 of this subpart, and the number of working loops it serves in each wire center in the service area. For universal service support purposes, working loops are defined as the number of working Exchange Line C&WF loops used jointly for exchange and message telecommunications service, including C&WF subscriber lines associated with pay telephones in C&WF Category 1, but excluding WATS closed end access and TWX service. Competitive eligible telecommunications carriers providing mobile wireless service in an incumbent LEC's service area shall use the customer's billing address for purposes of identifying the service location of a mobile wireless customer in a service area.

(c) A competitive eligible telecommunications carrier must submit the data required pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section according to the schedule.

(1) No later than July 31st of each year, submit data as of December 31st of the previous calendar year;

(2) No later than September 30th of each year, submit data as of March 31st of the existing calendar year;

(3) No later than December 30th of each year, submit data as of June 30th of the existing calendar year;

(4) No later than March 30th of each year, submit data as of September 30th of the previous calendar year.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2128, Jan. 13, 1998; 64 FR 67431, Dec. 1, 1999; 65 FR 26516, May 8, 2000; 66 FR 30087, June 5, 2001; 66 FR 59726, Nov. 30, 2001; 68 FR 31623, May 28, 2003; 69 FR 34602, June 22, 2004]

§ 54.309 Calculation and distribution of forward-looking support for non-rural carriers.

(a) *Calculation of total support available per state.* Beginning January 1, 2000, non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers, and eligible telecommunications carriers serving lines in the service areas of non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers, shall receive universal service support for the forward-looking economic costs of providing supported services in high-cost areas, provided that the State in which the lines served by the carrier are located has complied with the certification requirements in §54.313. The total amount of forward-looking support available in each State shall be determined according to the following methodology:

(1) For each State, the Commission's cost model shall determine the statewide average forward-looking economic cost (FLEC) per line of providing the supported services. The statewide average FLEC per line shall equal the total FLEC for non-rural carriers to provide

the supported services in the State, divided by the number of switched lines used in the Commission's cost model. The total FLEC shall equal average FLEC multiplied by the number of switched lines used in the Commission's cost model.

(2) The Commission's cost model shall determine the national average FLEC per line of providing the supported services. The national average FLEC per line shall equal the total FLEC for non-rural carriers to provide the supported services in all States, divided by the total number of switched lines in all States used in the Commission's cost model.

(3) The national cost benchmark shall equal two weighted standard deviations above the national average FLEC per line.

(4) Support calculated pursuant to this section shall be provided to non-rural carriers in each State where the statewide average FLEC per line exceeds the national cost benchmark. The total amount of support provided to non-rural carriers in each State where the statewide average FLEC per line exceeds the national cost benchmark shall equal 76 percent of the amount of the statewide average FLEC per line that exceeds the national cost benchmark, multiplied by the number of lines reported pursuant to §36.611, §36.612, and §54.307 of this chapter.

(5) In the event that a State's statewide average FLEC per line does not exceed the national cost benchmark, non-rural carriers in such State shall be eligible for support pursuant to §54.311. In the event that a State's statewide average FLEC per line exceeds the national cost benchmark, but the amount of support otherwise provided to a non-rural carrier in that State pursuant to this section is less than the amount that would be provided pursuant to §54.311, the carrier shall be eligible for support pursuant to §54.311.

(b) *Distribution of total support available per state.* The total amount of support available per State calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section shall be distributed to non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers, and eligible telecommunications carriers serving lines in the service areas of non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers, in the following manner:

(1) The Commission's cost model shall determine the percentage of the total amount of support available in the State for each wire center by calculating the ratio of the wire center's FLEC above the national cost benchmark to the total FLEC above the national cost benchmark of all wire centers within the State. A wire center's FLEC above the national cost benchmark shall be equal to the wire center's average FLEC per line above the national cost benchmark, multiplied by the number of switched lines in the wire center used in the Commission's cost model;

(2) The total amount of support distributed to each wire center shall be equal to the percentage calculated for the wire center pursuant to paragraph (b)(1) of this section multiplied by the total amount of support available in the state;

(3) The total amount of support for each wire center pursuant to paragraph (b)(2) of this

section shall be divided by the number of lines in the wire center reported pursuant to §36.611, §36.612, and §54.307 of this chapter to determine the per-line amount of forward-looking support for that wire center;

(4) The per-line amount of support for each wire center pursuant to paragraph (b)(3) of this section shall be multiplied by the number of lines served by a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier in that wire center, or by an eligible telecommunications carrier in that wire center, as reported pursuant to §36.611, §36.612, and §54.307 of this chapter, to determine the amount of forward-looking support to be provided to that carrier.

(5) The total amount of support calculated for each wire center pursuant to paragraph (b)(4) of this section shall be divided by the number of lines in the wire center to determine the per-line amount of forward-looking support for that wire center;

(6) The per-line amount of support for a wire center calculated pursuant to paragraph (b)(5) of the section shall be multiplied by the number of lines served by a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier in that wire center, or by an eligible telecommunications carrier in that wire center, to determine the amount of forward-looking support to be provided to that carrier.

(c) *Petition for waiver.* Pursuant to section 1.3 of this chapter, any State may file a petition for waiver of paragraph (b) of this section, asking the Commission to distribute support calculated pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section to a geographic area different than the wire center. Such petition must contain a description of the particular geographic level to which the State desires support to be distributed, and an explanation of how waiver of paragraph (b) of this section will further the preservation and advancement of universal service within the State.

[64 FR 67431, Dec. 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 26516, May 8, 2000; 68 FR 69626, Dec. 15, 2003]

§ 54.311 Interim hold-harmless support for non-rural carriers.

(a) *Interim hold-harmless support.* The total amount of interim hold-harmless support provided to a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier shall equal the amount of support calculated for that carrier pursuant to part 36 of this chapter. The total amount of interim hold-harmless support provided to a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier shall also include Long Term Support provided pursuant to §54.303, to the extent that the carrier would otherwise be eligible for such support. Beginning on January 1, 2000, in the event that a State's statewide average FLEC per line, calculated pursuant to §54.309(a), does not exceed the national cost benchmark, non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers in such State shall receive interim hold-harmless support calculated pursuant to part 36, and, if applicable, §54.303. In the event that a State's statewide average FLEC per line, calculated pursuant to §54.309(a), exceeds the national cost benchmark, but the amount of support that would be provided to a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier in such State pursuant to

§54.309(b) is less than the amount that would be provided pursuant to part 36 and, if applicable, §54.303, the carrier shall be eligible for support pursuant to part 36 and, if applicable, §54.303. To the extent that an eligible telecommunications carrier serves lines in the service area of a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier receiving interim hold-harmless support, the eligible telecommunications carrier shall also be entitled to interim hold-harmless support in an amount per line equal to the amount per line provided to the non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Distribution of Interim Hold-Harmless Support Amounts.* Until the third quarter of 2000, interim hold-harmless support shall be distributed pursuant to part 36 and, if applicable, §54.303 of this subpart. Beginning in the third quarter of 2000, the total amount of interim hold-harmless support provided to each non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier within a particular State pursuant to paragraph (a) shall be distributed first to the carrier's wire center with the highest wire center average FLEC per line until that wire center's average FLEC per line, net of support, equals the average FLEC per line in the second most high-cost wire center. Support shall then be distributed to the carrier's wire center with the highest and second highest wire center average FLEC per line until those wire center's average FLECs per line, net of support, equal the average FLEC per line in the third most high-cost wire center. This process shall continue in a cascading fashion until all of the interim hold-harmless support provided to the carrier has been exhausted.

(c) *Petition for waiver.* Pursuant to section 1.3 of this chapter, a State may file a petition for waiver of paragraph (b) of this section, asking the Commission to distribute interim hold-harmless support to a geographic area different than the wire center. Such petition must contain a description of the particular geographic level to which the State desires interim hold-harmless support to be distributed, and an explanation of how waiver of paragraph (b) of this section will further the preservation and advancement of universal service within the State.

(d) *Phase down of interim hold-harmless support.* Beginning January 1, 2001, the interim hold-harmless support for which a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier qualifies under paragraph (a) of this section, excluding Long Term Support, shall be phased down through annual \$1.00 reductions in average monthly, per-line support. Applicable annual reductions shall be subtracted from the total amount of interim hold-harmless support that a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier otherwise would be eligible to receive on an ongoing, quarterly basis. The provisions of paragraph (b) of this section shall apply to the total amount of phased-down interim hold-harmless support provided to each non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier.

(1) Interim hold-harmless support for a wire center transferred to a carrier that does not meet the definition of rural telephone company in §51.5 of this chapter shall be phased down following the transfer over the same time period as the seller's support would have been phased down, by an equal percentage for each year of the phase-down period.

(2) Interim hold-harmless support for a wire center transferred to a carrier that meets the

definition of rural telephone company in §51.5 of this chapter shall remain frozen at the per-line support level as of the sale date.

[64 FR 67432, Dec. 1, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 73428, Dec. 30, 1999; 65 FR 78992, Dec. 18, 2000]

§ 54.313 State certification of support for non-rural carriers.

(a) *Certification.* States that desire non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers and/or eligible telecommunications carriers serving lines in the service area of a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier within their jurisdiction to receive support pursuant to §§54.309 and/or 54.311 must file an annual certification with the Administrator and the Commission stating that all federal high-cost support provided to such carriers within that State will be used only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. Support provided pursuant to §§54.309 and/or 54.311 shall only be provided to the extent that the State has filed the requisite certification pursuant to this section.

(b) *Carriers not subject to State jurisdiction.* A non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state or an eligible telecommunications carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state serving lines in the service area of a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier that desires to receive support pursuant to §§54.309 and/or 54.311 of this subpart must file an annual certification with the Administrator and the Commission stating that all federal high-cost support provided to such carriers will be used only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. Support provided pursuant to §§54.309 and/or 54.311 of this subpart shall only be provided to the extent that the carrier has filed the requisite certification pursuant to this section.

(c) *Certification format.* A certification pursuant to this section may be filed in the form of a letter from the appropriate regulatory authority for the State, and must be filed with both the Office of the Secretary of the Commission clearly referencing CC Docket No. 96-45, and with the Administrator of the high-cost universal service support mechanism, on or before the deadlines set forth in paragraph (d) of this section. If provided by the appropriate regulatory authority for the state, the annual certification must identify which carriers in the State are eligible to receive federal support during the applicable 12-month period, and must certify that those carriers will only use support for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which support is intended. A State may file a supplemental certification for carriers not subject to the State's annual certification. All certificates filed by a State pursuant to this section shall become part of the public record maintained by the Commission. Non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers not subject to the jurisdiction of a state or eligible telecommunications carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state serving lines in the service area of a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier, shall file a sworn affidavit executed by a corporate officer attesting to the use of the support for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services

for which support is intended. The affidavit must be filed with both the Office of the Secretary of the Commission clearly referencing CC Docket No. 96-45, and with the Administrator of the high-cost universal service support mechanism, on or before the deadlines set forth in paragraph (d) of this section. All affidavits filed pursuant to this section shall become part of the public record maintained by the Commission.

(d) *Filing deadlines.* In order for a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier in a particular State, and/or an eligible telecommunications carrier serving lines in the service area of a non-rural incumbent local exchange carrier, to receive federal high-cost support, the State must file an annual certification, as described in paragraph (c) of this section, with both the Administrator and the Commission. Support shall be provided in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) *First program year (January 1, 2000 / December 31, 2000).* During the first program year (January 1, 2000 / December 31, 2000), a carrier in a particular State shall receive support pursuant to §54.311. If a State files the certification described in this section during the first program year, carriers eligible for support pursuant to §54.309 shall receive such support pursuant to the following schedule:

(i) *Certifications filed on or before April 1, 2000.* Carriers subject to certifications that apply to the first and second quarters of 2000, and are filed on or before April 1, 2000, shall receive support pursuant to §54.309 for the first and third quarters of 2000 in the third quarter of 2000, and support for the second and fourth quarters of 2000 in the fourth quarter of 2000. Such support shall be net of any support provided pursuant to section 54.311 for the first or second quarters of 2000.

(ii) *Certifications filed on or before July 1, 2000.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before July 1, 2000, shall receive support pursuant to §54.309 for the fourth quarter of 2000 in the fourth quarter of 2000.

(iii) *Certifications filed after July 1, 2000.* Carriers subject to certifications filed after July 1, 2000, shall not receive support pursuant to §54.309 in 2000.

(2) *Second program year (January 1, 2001–December 31, 2001).* During the second program year (January 1, 2001 / December 31, 2001), a carrier in a particular State shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311 until such time as the State files the certification described in this section. Upon the filing of the certification described in this section, support shall be provided pursuant to the following schedule:

(i) *Certifications filed on or before October 1, 2000.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before October 1, 2000 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2001.

(ii) *Certifications filed on or before January 1, 2001.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before January 1, 2001 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311,

whichever is applicable, in the second, third, and fourth quarters of 2001. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first quarter of 2001.

(iii) *Certifications filed on or before April 1, 2001.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before April 1, 2001 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311, whichever is applicable, in the third and fourth quarters of 2001. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first or second quarters of 2001.

(iv) *Certifications filed on or before July 1, 2001.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before July 1, 2001 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311, whichever is applicable, in the fourth quarter of 2001. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first, second, or third quarters of 2001.

(v) *Certifications filed after July 1, 2001.* Carriers subject to certifications filed after July 1, 2001 shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.309 or 54.311, whichever is applicable, in 2001.

(3) *Subsequent program years (January 1 / December 31).* During the program years subsequent to the second program year (January 1, 2001 / December 31, 2001), a carrier in a particular State shall not receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311 until such time as the State files the certification described in this section. Upon the filing of the certification described in this section, support shall be provided pursuant to the following schedule:

(i) *Certifications filed on or before October 1.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before October 1 shall receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of the succeeding year.

(ii) *Certifications filed on or before January 1.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before January 1 shall receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, in the second, third, and fourth quarters of that year. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first quarter of that year.

(iii) *Certifications filed on or before April 1.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before April 1 shall receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, in the third and fourth quarters of that year. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first or second quarters of that year.

(iv) *Certifications filed on or before July 1.* Carriers subject to certifications filed on or before July 1 shall receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, beginning in the fourth quarter of that year. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, in the first, second, or third quarters of that

year.

(v) *Certifications filed after July 1.* Carriers subject to certifications filed after July 1 shall not receive support pursuant to §54.309 or §54.311, whichever is applicable, in that year.

[64 FR 67432, Dec. 1, 1999, as amended at 64 FR 73428, Dec. 30, 1999; 66 FR 30088, June 5, 2001; 67 FR 13094, Mar. 21, 2002]

§ 54.314 State certification of support for rural carriers.

(a) *State certification.* States that desire rural incumbent local exchange carriers and/or eligible telecommunications carriers serving lines in the service area of a rural incumbent local exchange carrier within their jurisdiction to receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter must file an annual certification with the Administrator and the Commission stating that all federal high-cost support provided to such carriers within that State will be used only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. Support provided pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter shall only be provided to the extent that the State has filed the requisite certification pursuant to this section.

(b) *Carriers not subject to State jurisdiction.* A rural incumbent local exchange carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state or an eligible telecommunications carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state serving lines in the service area of a rural incumbent local exchange carrier that desires to receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter shall file an annual certification with the Administrator and the Commission stating that all federal high-cost support provided to such carriers will be used only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. Support provided pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter shall only be provided to the extent that the carrier has filed the requisite certification pursuant to this section.

(c) *Certification format.* A certification pursuant to this section may be filed in the form of a letter from the appropriate regulatory authority for the State, and shall be filed with both the Office of the Secretary of the Commission clearly referencing CC Docket No. 96-45, and with the Administrator of the high-cost universal service support mechanism, on or before the deadlines set forth in paragraph (d) of this section. If provided by the appropriate regulatory authority for the state, the annual certification must identify which carriers in the State are eligible to receive federal support during the applicable 12-month period, and must certify that those carriers will only use support for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which support is intended. A State may file a supplemental certification for carriers not subject to the State's annual certification. All certificates filed by a State pursuant to this section shall become part of the public record maintained by the Commission. Rural incumbent local exchange carriers not subject to the jurisdiction of a state or eligible telecommunications carriers not subject to the jurisdiction

of a state serving lines in the service area of a rural incumbent local exchange carrier, shall file a sworn affidavit executed by a corporate officer attesting to the use of the support for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which support is intended. The affidavit must be filed with both the Office of the Secretary of the Commission clearly referencing CC Docket No. 96–45, and with the Administrator of the high-cost universal service support mechanism, on or before the deadlines set forth in paragraph (d) of this section. All affidavits filed pursuant to this section shall become part of the public record maintained by the Commission.

(d) *Filing deadlines.* Upon the filing of the certification described in paragraph (c) of this section, support shall be provided pursuant to the following schedule:

(1) *Certifications filed on or before October 1.* Carriers for which certifications are filed on or before October 1 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter, in the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of the succeeding year.

(2) *Certifications filed on or before January 1.* Carriers for which certifications are filed on or before January 1 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter, in the second, third, and fourth quarters of that year. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter in the first quarter of that year.

(3) *Certifications filed on or before April 1.* Carriers for which certifications are filed on or before April 1 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter, in the third and fourth quarters of that year. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter in the first and second quarters of that year.

(4) *Certifications filed on or before July 1.* Carriers for which certifications are filed on or before July 1 shall receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter, in the fourth quarter of that year. Such carriers shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter in the first, second, or third quarters of that year.

(5) *Certifications filed after July 1.* Carriers for which certifications are filed after July 1 shall not receive support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.305, and/or 54.307 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter, in that year.

[66 FR 30088, June 5, 2001]

§ 54.315 Disaggregation and targeting of high-cost support.

(a) On or before May 15, 2002, all rural incumbent local exchange carriers and rate-of-return carriers for which high-cost universal service support pursuant to §§54.301, 54.303,

and/or 54.305 of this subpart, subpart K of this part, and/or part 36 subpart F is available must select a disaggregation path as described in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of this section. In study areas in which a competitive carrier was designated as a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier prior to June 19, 2001, the rural incumbent local exchange carrier or rate-of-return carrier may only disaggregate support pursuant to paragraphs (b), (c), or (d)(1)(iii) of this section. A rural incumbent local exchange carrier or rate-of-return carrier failing to select a disaggregation path as described in paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of this section by May 15, 2002, will not be permitted to disaggregate and target federal high-cost support unless ordered to do so by a state commission as that term is defined in §54.5.

(b) Path 1: Carriers Not Disaggregating and Targeting High -Cost Support:

- (1) A carrier may certify to the state commission that it will not disaggregate and target high-cost universal service support.
- (2) A carrier's election of this path becomes effective upon certification by the carrier to the state commission.
- (3) This path shall remain in place for such carrier for at least four years from the date of certification to the state commission except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
- (4) A state commission may require, on its own motion, upon petition by an interested party, or upon petition by the rural incumbent local exchange carrier or rate-of-return carrier, the disaggregation and targeting of support under paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section.
- (5) A carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state, e.g., certain tribally owned carriers, may select Path 1, but must certify to the Federal Communications Commission as described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this section.

(c) Path 2: Carriers Seeking Prior Regulatory Approval for the Disaggregation and Targeting of Support:

- (1) A carrier electing to disaggregate and target support under this paragraph must file a disaggregation and targeting plan with the state commission.
- (2) Under this paragraph a carrier may propose any method of disaggregation and targeting of support consistent with the general requirements detailed in paragraph (e) of this section.
- (3) A disaggregation and targeting plan under this paragraph becomes effective upon approval by the state commission.
- (4) A carrier shall disaggregate and target support under this path for at least four years from the date of approval by the state commission except as provided in paragraph (c)(5) of

this section.

(5) A state commission may require, on its own motion, upon petition by an interested party, or upon petition by the rural incumbent local exchange carrier or rate-of-return carrier, the disaggregation and targeting of support in a different manner.

(6) A carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state, e.g., certain tribally owned carriers, may select Path 2, but must seek approval from the Federal Communications Commission as described in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section.

(d) Path 3: Self-Certification of the Disaggregation and Targeting of Support:

(1) A carrier may file a disaggregation and targeting plan with the state commission along with a statement certifying each of the following:

(i) It has disaggregated support to the wire center level; or

(ii) It has disaggregated support into no more than two cost zones per wire center; or

(iii) That the carrier's disaggregation plan complies with a prior regulatory determination made by the state commission.

(2) Any disaggregation plan submitted pursuant to this paragraph must meet the following requirements:

(i) The plan must be supported by a description of the rationale used, including the methods and data relied upon to develop the disaggregation zones, and a discussion of how the plan complies with the requirements of this paragraph. Such filing must provide information sufficient for interested parties to make a meaningful analysis of how the carrier derived its disaggregation plan.

(ii) The plan must be reasonably related to the cost of providing service for each disaggregation zone within each disaggregated category of support.

(iii) The plan must clearly specify the per-line level of support for each category of high-cost universal service support provided pursuant to §§54.301, 54.303, and/or 54.305 and/or part 36, subpart F of this chapter in each disaggregation zone.

(iv) If the plan uses a benchmark, the carrier must provide detailed information explaining what the benchmark is and how it was determined. The benchmark must be generally consistent with how the total study area level of support for each category of costs is derived to enable a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier to compare the disaggregated costs used to determine support for each cost zone.

(3) A carrier's election of this path becomes effective upon certification by the carrier to the

state commission.

(4) A carrier shall disaggregate and target support under this path for at least four years from the date of certification to the state commission except as provided in paragraph (d)(5) of this section.

(5) A state commission may require, on its own motion, upon petition by an interested party, or upon petition by the rural incumbent local exchange carrier, modification to the disaggregation and targeting of support selected under this path.

(6) A carrier not subject to the jurisdiction of a state, e.g., certain tribally owned carriers, may select Path 3, but must certify to the Federal Communications Commission as described in paragraphs (d)(1) through (5) of this section.

(e) Additional Procedures Governing the Operation of Path 2 and Path 3: Disaggregation and targeting plan adopted under paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section shall be subject to the following general requirements:

(1) Support available to the carrier's study area under its disaggregation plan shall equal the total support available to the study area without disaggregation.

(2) The ratio of per-line support between disaggregation zones for each disaggregated category of support shall remain fixed over time, except as changes are allowed pursuant to paragraph (c) and (d) of this section.

(3) The ratio of per-line support shall be publicly available.

(4) Per-line support amounts for each disaggregation zone shall be recalculated whenever the carrier's total annual support amount changes using the changed support amount and lines at that point in time.

(5) Per-line support for each category of support in each disaggregation zone shall be determined such that the ratio of support between disaggregation zones is maintained and that the product of all of the carrier's lines for each disaggregation zone multiplied by the per-line support for those zones when added together equals the sum of the carrier's total support.

(6) Until a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier is certified in a study area, monthly payments to the incumbent carrier will be made based on total annual amounts for its study area divided by 12.

(7) When a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier is certified in a study area, per-line amounts used to determine the competitive eligible telecommunications carrier's disaggregated support shall be based on the incumbent carrier's then-current total support levels, lines, disaggregated support relationships, and, in the case of support calculated

under subpart K of this part, customer classes.

(f) Submission of Information to the Administrator:

(1) A carrier certifying under paragraph (b) of this section that it will not disaggregate and target high-cost universal service support shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the certification submitted to the state commission, or the Federal Communications Commission, when not subject to state jurisdiction.

(2) A carrier electing to disaggregate and target support under paragraph (c) of this section shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the order approving the disaggregation and targeting plan submitted by the carrier to the state commission, or the Federal Communications Commission, when not subject to state jurisdiction, and a copy of the disaggregation and targeting plan approved by the state commission or the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) A carrier electing to disaggregate and target support under paragraph (d) of this section shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the self-certification plan including the information submitted to the state commission pursuant to paragraphs (d)(2)(i) and (d)(2)(iv) of this section or the Federal Communications Commission.

(4) A carrier electing to disaggregate and target support under paragraph (c) or (d) of this section must submit to the Administrator maps which precisely identify the boundaries of the designated disaggregation zones of support within the carrier's study area.

[66 FR 30089, June 5, 2001, as amended at 66 FR 59727, Nov. 30, 2001]

§ 54.316 Rate comparability review and certification for areas served by non-rural carriers.

(a) *Certification.* Each state will be required annually to review the comparability of residential rates in rural areas of the state served by non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers to urban rates nationwide, and to certify to the Commission and the Administrator as to whether the rates are reasonably comparable, for purposes of section 254(b)(3) of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. If a state does not rely on the safe harbor described in paragraph (b) of this section, or certifies that the rates are not reasonably comparable, the state must fully explain its rate comparability analysis and provide data supporting its certification, including but not limited to residential rate data for rural areas within the state served by non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers. If a state certifies that the rates are not reasonably comparable, it must also explain why the rates are not reasonably comparable and explain what action it intends to take to achieve rate comparability.

(b) *Safe harbor.* For the purposes of its certification, a state may presume that the residential rates in rural areas served by non-rural incumbent local exchange carriers are reasonably comparable to urban rates nationwide if the rates are below the nationwide urban rate

benchmark. The nationwide urban rate benchmark shall equal the most recent average urban rate plus two weighted standard deviations. The benchmark shall be calculated using the average urban rate and standard deviation shown in the most recent annual *Reference Book of Rates, Price Indices, and Expenditures for Telephone Service* published by the Wireline Competition Bureau. To the extent that a state relies on the safe harbor, the rates that it compares to the nationwide urban rate benchmark shall include the access charges and other mandatory monthly rates included in the rate survey published in the most recent annual *Reference Book of Rates, Price Indices, and Expenditures for Telephone Service*. The *Reference Book of Rates, Price Indices, and Expenditures for Telephone Service* is available for public inspection at the Commission's Reference Center at 445 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20554 and on the Commission Web site at www.fcc.gov/wcb/iatd/lec.html.

(c) *Definition of rural area.* For the purposes of this section, a rural area is a non-metropolitan county or county equivalent, as defined in the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Revised Standards for Defining Metropolitan Areas in the 1990s and identifiable from the most recent Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) list released by OMB. At a state's discretion, a rural area may also include any wire center designated by the state as rural for the purposes of this section. In the event that a state designates a wire center as rural, it must provide an explanation supporting such designation in its certification pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) *Schedule for certification.* Annual certifications are required on the schedule set forth in §54.313(d)(3), beginning October 1, 2004. Certifications due on October 1 of each year shall pertain to rates as of the prior July 1. Certifications filed during the remainder of the schedule set forth in §54.313(d)(3) shall pertain to the same date as if they had been filed on October 1.

(e) *Effect of failure to certify.* In the event that a state fails to certify, no eligible telecommunications carrier in the state shall receive support pursuant to §54.309.

[68 FR 69626, Dec. 15, 2003]

Subpart E Universal Service Support for Low-Income Consumers **§ 54.400 Terms and definitions.**

As used in this subpart, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

(a) *Qualifying low-income consumer.* A qualifying low-income consumer" is a consumer who meets the qualifications for Lifeline, as specified in §54.409.

(b) *Toll blocking.* Toll blocking is a service provided by carriers that lets consumers elect not to allow the completion of outgoing toll calls from their telecommunications channel.

(c) *Toll control.* Toll control is a service provided by carriers that allows consumers to

specify a certain amount of toll usage that may be incurred on their telecommunications channel per month or per billing cycle.

(d) *Toll limitation.* Toll limitation” denotes either toll blocking or toll control for eligible telecommunications carriers that are incapable of providing both services. For eligible telecommunications carriers that are capable of providing both services, “toll limitation” denotes both toll blocking and toll control.

(e) *Eligible resident of Tribal lands.* An “eligible resident of Tribal lands” is a “qualifying low-income consumer,” as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, living on or near a reservation. A “reservation” is defined as any federally recognized Indian tribe’s reservation, pueblo, or colony, including former reservations in Oklahoma, Alaska Native regions established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), and Indian allotments. “Near reservation” is defined as those areas or communities adjacent or contiguous to reservations which are designated by the Department of Interior’s Commission of Indian Affairs upon recommendation of the local Bureau of Indian Affairs Superintendent, which recommendation shall be based upon consultation with the tribal governing body of those reservations, as locales appropriate for the extension of financial assistance and/or social services, on the basis of such general criteria as: Number of Indian people native to the reservation residing in the area; a written designation by the tribal governing body that members of their tribe and family members who are Indian residing in the area, are socially, culturally and economically affiliated with their tribe and reservation; geographical proximity of the area to the reservation, and administrative feasibility of providing an adequate level of services to the area.

Note to paragraph

(e): The Commission stayed implementation of paragraph (e) as applied to qualifying low-income consumers living “near reservations” on August 31, 2000 (15 FCC Rcd 17112).

(f) *Income.* “Income” is all income actually received by all members of the household. This includes salary before deductions for taxes, public assistance benefits, social security payments, pensions, unemployment compensation, veteran’s benefits, inheritances, alimony, child support payments, worker’s compensation benefits, gifts, lottery winnings, and the like. The only exceptions are student financial aid, military housing and cost-of-living allowances, irregular income from occasional small jobs such as baby-sitting or lawn mowing, and the like.

[62 FR 32952, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2128, Jan. 13, 1998; 65 FR 47905, Aug. 4, 2000; 65 FR 58663, Oct. 2, 2000; 68 FR 41941, July 16, 2003; 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004]

§ 54.401 Lifeline defined.

(a) As used in this subpart, *Lifeline* means a retail local service offering:

(1) That is available only to qualifying low-income consumers;

(2) For which qualifying low-income consumers pay reduced charges as a result of application of the Lifeline support amount described in §54.403; and

(3) That includes the services or functionalities enumerated in §54.101 (a)(1) through (a)(9). The carriers shall offer toll limitation to all qualifying low-income consumers at the time such consumers subscribe to Lifeline service. If the consumer elects to receive toll limitation, that service shall become part of that consumer's Lifeline service.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) Eligible telecommunications carriers may not collect a service deposit in order to initiate Lifeline service, if the qualifying low-income consumer voluntarily elects toll limitation service from the carrier, where available. If toll limitation services are unavailable, the carrier may charge a service deposit.

(d) The state commission shall file or require the eligible telecommunications carrier to file information with the Administrator demonstrating that the carrier's Lifeline plan meets the criteria set forth in this subpart and stating the number of qualifying low-income consumers and the amount of state assistance. Eligible telecommunications carriers not subject to state commission jurisdiction also shall make such a filing with the Administrator. Lifeline assistance shall be made available to qualifying low-income consumers as soon as the Administrator certifies that the carrier's Lifeline plan satisfies the criteria set out in this subpart.

(e) Consistent with §52.33(a)(1)(i)(C), eligible telecommunications carriers may not charge Lifeline customers a monthly number-portability charge.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2128, Jan. 13, 1998; 64 FR 60358, Nov. 5, 1999; 65 FR 47905, Aug. 4, 2000; 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004]

§ 54.403 Lifeline support amount.

(a) The Federal Lifeline support amount for all eligible telecommunications carriers shall equal:

(1) *Tier One.* The tariffed rate in effect for the primary residential End User Common Line charge of the incumbent local exchange carrier serving the area in which the qualifying low-income consumer receives service, as determined in accordance with §69.104 or §§69.152(d)(1) and 69.152(q) of this chapter, whichever is applicable;

(2) *Tier Two.* Additional federal Lifeline support in the amount of \$1.75 per month will be

made available to the eligible telecommunications carrier providing Lifeline service to the qualifying low-income consumer, if that carrier certifies to the Administrator that it will pass through the full amount of Tier-Two support to its qualifying, low-income consumers and that it has received any non-federal regulatory approvals necessary to implement the required rate reduction.

(3) *Tier Three.* Additional federal Lifeline support in an amount equal to one-half the amount of any state-mandated Lifeline support or Lifeline support otherwise provided by the carrier, up to a maximum of \$1.75 per month in federal support, will be made available to the carrier providing Lifeline service to a qualifying low-income consumer if the carrier certifies to the Administrator that it will pass through the full amount of Tier-Three support to its qualifying low-income consumers and that it has received any non-federal regulatory approvals necessary to implement the required rate reduction.

(4) *Tier Four.* Additional federal Lifeline support of up to \$25 per month will be made available to a eligible telecommunications carrier providing Lifeline service to an eligible resident of Tribal lands, as defined in §54.400(e), to the extent that:

(i) This amount does not bring the basic local residential rate (including any mileage, zonal, or other non-discretionary charges associated with basic residential service) below \$1 per month per qualifying low-income subscribers; and

(ii) The eligible telecommunications carrier certifies to the Administrator that it will pass through the full Tier-Four amount to qualifying eligible residents of Tribal lands and that it has received any non-federal regulatory approvals necessary to implement the required rate reduction.

(b) For a qualifying low-income consumer who is not an eligible resident of Tribal lands, as defined in §54.400(e), the federal Lifeline support amount shall not exceed \$3.50 plus the tariffed rate in effect for the primary residential End User Common Line charge of the incumbent local exchange carrier serving the area in which the qualifying low-income consumer receives service, as determined in accordance with §69.104 or §69.152(d) and (q) of this chapter, whichever is applicable. For an eligible resident of Tribal lands, the federal Lifeline support amount shall not exceed \$28.50 plus that same End User Common Line charge. Eligible telecommunications carriers that charge federal End User Common Line charges or equivalent federal charges shall apply Tier-One federal Lifeline support to waive the federal End-User Common Line charges for Lifeline consumers. Such carriers shall apply any additional federal support amount to a qualifying low-income consumer's intrastate rate, if the carrier has received the non-federal regulatory approvals necessary to implement the required rate reduction. Other eligible telecommunications carriers shall apply the Tier-One federal Lifeline support amount, plus any additional support amount, to reduce their lowest tariffed (or otherwise generally available) residential rate for the services enumerated in §54.101(a)(1) through (a)(9), and charge Lifeline consumers the resulting amount.

(c) Lifeline support for providing toll limitation shall equal the eligible telecommunications carrier's incremental cost of providing either toll blocking or toll control, whichever is selected by the particular consumer.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2128, Jan. 13, 1998; 65 FR 38689, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 47905, Aug. 4, 2000]

§ 54.405 Carrier obligation to offer Lifeline.

[Link to an amendment published at 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004.](#)

All eligible telecommunications carriers shall:

(a) Make available Lifeline service, as defined in §54.401, to qualifying low-income consumers, and

(b) Publicize the availability of Lifeline service in a manner reasonably designed to reach those likely to qualify for the service.

[65 FR 47905, Aug. 4, 2000]

§ 54.407 Reimbursement for offering Lifeline.

(a) Universal service support for providing Lifeline shall be provided directly to the eligible telecommunications carrier, based on the number of qualifying low-income consumers it serves, under administrative procedures determined by the Administrator.

(b) The eligible telecommunications carrier may receive universal service support reimbursement for each qualifying low-income consumer served. For each consumer receiving Lifeline service, the reimbursement amount shall equal the federal support amount, including the support amount described in §54.403(c). The eligible telecommunications carrier's universal service support reimbursement shall not exceed the carrier's standard, non-Lifeline rate.

(c) In order to receive universal service support reimbursement, the eligible telecommunications carrier must keep accurate records of the revenues it forgoes in providing Lifeline in conformity with §54.401. Such records shall be kept in the form directed by the Administrator and provided to the Administrator at intervals as directed by the Administrator or as provided in this Subpart.

§ 54.409 Consumer qualification for Lifeline.

(a) To qualify to receive Lifeline service in a state that mandates state Lifeline support, a consumer must meet the eligibility criteria established by the state commission for such support. The state commission shall establish narrowly targeted qualification criteria that

are based solely on income or factors directly related to income. A state containing geographic areas included in the definition of “reservation” and “near reservation,” as defined in §54.400(e), must ensure that its qualification criteria are reasonably designed to apply to low-income individuals living in such areas.

(b) To qualify to receive Lifeline service in a state that does not mandate state Lifeline support, a consumer's income, as defined in §54.400(f), must be at or below 135% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or a consumer must participate in one of the following federal assistance programs: Medicaid; Food Stamps; Supplemental Security Income; Federal Public Housing Assistance (Section 8); Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; National School Lunch Program's free lunch program; or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

(c) A consumer that lives on a reservation or near a reservation, but does not meet the qualifications for Lifeline specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, nonetheless shall be a “qualifying low-income consumer” as defined in §54.400(a) and thus an “eligible resident of Tribal lands” as defined in §54.400(e) and shall qualify to receive Tiers One, Two, and Four Lifeline service if the individual participates in one of the following federal assistance programs: Bureau of Indian Affairs general assistance; Tribally administered Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; Head Start (only those meeting its income qualifying standard); or National School Lunch Program's free lunch program. Such qualifying low-income consumer shall also qualify for Tier-Three Lifeline support, if the carrier offering the Lifeline service is not subject to the regulation of the state and provides carrier-matching funds, as described in §54.403(a)(3). To receive Lifeline support under this paragraph for the eligible resident of Tribal lands, the eligible telecommunications carrier offering the Lifeline service to such consumer must obtain the consumer's signature on a document certifying under penalty of perjury that the consumer receives benefits from at least one of the programs mentioned in this paragraph or paragraph (b) of this section, and lives on or near a reservation, as defined in §54.400(e). In addition to identifying in that document the program or programs from which that consumer receives benefits, an eligible resident of Tribal lands also must agree to notify the carrier if that consumer ceases to participate in the program or programs. Such qualifying low-income consumer shall also qualify for Tier-Three Lifeline support, if the carrier offering the Lifeline service is not subject to the regulation of the state and provides carrier-matching funds, as described in §54.403(a)(3).

(d) In a state that does not mandate state Lifeline support, each eligible telecommunications carrier providing Lifeline service to a qualifying low-income consumer pursuant to paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section must obtain that consumer's signature on a document certifying under penalty of perjury that:

(1) The consumer receives benefits from one of the programs listed in paragraphs (b) or (c) of this section, and identifying the program or programs from which that consumer receives benefits, or

(2) The consumer's household meets the income requirement of paragraph (b) of this section, and that the presented documentation of income, as described in §§54.400(f), 54.410(a)(ii), accurately represents the consumer's household income; and

(3) The consumer will notify the carrier if that consumer ceases to participate in the program or programs or if the consumer's income exceeds 135% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.

[65 FR 47905, Aug. 4, 2000, as amended at 68 FR 41942, July 16, 2003; 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004]

Effective Date Note: At 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004, §54.409 paragraph (d) is added. This paragraph contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 54.410 xxx

[Link to an amendment published at 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004.](#)

§ 54.411 Link Up program defined.

(a) For purposes of this subpart, the term “Link Up” shall describe the following assistance program for qualifying low-income consumers, which an eligible telecommunications carrier shall offer as part of its obligation set forth in §§54.101(a)(9) and 54.101(b):

(1) A reduction in the carrier's customary charge for commencing telecommunications service for a single telecommunications connection at a consumer's principal place of residence. The reduction shall be half of the customary charge or \$30.00, whichever is less; and

(2) A deferred schedule for payment of the charges assessed for commencing service, for which the consumer does not pay interest. The interest charges not assessed to the consumer shall be for connection charges of up to \$200.00 that are deferred for a period not to exceed one year. Charges assessed for commencing service include any charges that the carrier customarily assesses to connect subscribers to the network. These charges do not include any permissible security deposit requirements.

(3) For an eligible resident of Tribal lands, a reduction of up to \$70, in addition to the reduction in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, to cover 100 percent of the charges between \$60 and \$130 assessed for commencing telecommunications service at the principal place of residence of the eligible resident of Tribal lands. For purposes of this paragraph, charges assessed for commencing telecommunications services shall include any charges that the carrier customarily assesses to connect subscribers to the network, including facilities-based charges associated with the extension of lines or construction of facilities needed to initiate service. The reduction shall not apply to charges assessed for facilities or equipment that

fall on the customer side of demarcation point, as defined in §68.3 of this chapter.

(b) A qualifying low-income consumer may choose one or both of the programs set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section. An eligible resident of Tribal lands may participate in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section.

(c) A carrier's Link Up program shall allow a consumer to receive the benefit of the Link Up program for a second or subsequent time only for a principal place of residence with an address different from the residence address at which the Link Up assistance was provided previously.

(d) An eligible telecommunications carrier shall publicize the availability of Link Up support in a manner reasonably designed to reach those likely to qualify for the support.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 65 FR 47906, Aug. 4, 2000]

§ 54.413 Reimbursement for revenue forgone in offering a Link Up program.

(a) Eligible telecommunications carriers may receive universal service support reimbursement for the revenue they forgo in reducing their customary charge for commencing telecommunications service and for providing a deferred schedule for payment of the charges assessed for commencing service for which the consumer does not pay interest, in conformity with §54.411.

(b) In order to receive universal service support reimbursement for providing Link Up, eligible telecommunications carriers must keep accurate records of the revenues they forgo in reducing their customary charge for commencing telecommunications service and for providing a deferred schedule for payment of the charges assessed for commencing service for which the consumer does not pay interest, in conformity with §54.411. Such records shall be kept in the form directed by the Administrator and provided to the Administrator at intervals as directed by the Administrator or as provided in this subpart. The forgone revenues for which the eligible telecommunications carrier may receive reimbursement shall include only the difference between the carrier's customary connection or interest charges and the charges actually assessed to the participating low-income consumer.

§ 54.415 Consumer qualification for Link Up.

(a) In a state that mandates state Lifeline support, the consumer qualification criteria for Link Up shall be the same as the criteria that the state established for Lifeline qualification in accord with §54.409(a).

(b) In a state that does not mandate state Lifeline support, the consumer qualification criteria for Link Up shall be the criteria set forth in §54.409(b).

(c) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, an eligible resident of Tribal

lands, as defined in §54.400(e), shall qualify to receive Link Up support.

[65 FR 47906, Aug. 4, 2000]

§ 54.416 xxx

[Link to an amendment published at 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004.](#)

§ 54.417 xxx

[Link to an amendment published at 69 FR 34600, June 22, 2004.](#)

Subpart F - Universal Service Support for Schools and Libraries

§ 54.500 Terms and definitions.

(a) *Billed entity*. A “billed entity” is the entity that remits payment to service providers for services rendered to eligible schools and libraries.

(b) *Educational purposes*. For purposes of this subpart, activities that are integral, immediate, and proximate to the education of students, or in the case of libraries, integral, immediate and proximate to the provision of library services to library patrons, qualify as “educational purposes.” Activities that occur on library or school property are presumed to be integral, immediate, and proximate to the education of students or the provision of library services to library patrons.

(c) *Elementary school*. An “elementary school” is a non-profit institutional day or residential school, including a public elementary charter school, that provides elementary education, as determined under state law.

(d) *Library*. A “library” includes:

- (1) A public library;
- (2) A public elementary school or secondary school library;
- (3) An academic library;
- (4) A research library, which for the purpose of this section means a library that:
 - (i) Makes publicly available library services and materials suitable for scholarly research and not otherwise available to the public; and
 - (ii) Is not an integral part of an institution of higher education; and

(5) A private library, but only if the state in which such private library is located determines that the library should be considered a library for the purposes of this definition.

(e) *Library consortium*. A “library consortium” is any local, statewide, regional, or interstate cooperative association of libraries that provides for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of schools, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers, for improving services to the clientele of such libraries. For the purposes of these rules, references to library will also refer to library consortium.

(f) *Lowest corresponding price*. “Lowest corresponding price” is the lowest price that a service provider charges to non-residential customers who are similarly situated to a particular school, library, or library consortium for similar services.

(g) *Master contract*. A “master contract” is a contract negotiated with a service provider by a third party, the terms and conditions of which are then made available to an eligible school, library, rural health care provider, or consortium that purchases directly from the service provider.

(h) *Minor contract modification*. A “minor contract modification” is a change to a universal service contract that is within the scope of the original contract and has no effect or merely a negligible effect on price, quantity, quality, or delivery under the original contract.

(i) *National school lunch program*. The “national school lunch program” is a program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and state agencies that provides free or reduced price lunches to economically disadvantaged children. A child whose family income is between 130 percent and 185 percent of applicable family size income levels contained in the non-farm poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget is eligible for a reduced price lunch. A child whose family income is 130 percent or less of applicable family size income levels contained in the non-farm income poverty guidelines prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget is eligible for a free lunch.

(j) *Pre-discount price*. The “pre-discount price” means, in this subpart, the price the service provider agrees to accept as total payment for its telecommunications or information services. This amount is the sum of the amount the service provider expects to receive from the eligible school or library and the amount it expects to receive as reimbursement from the universal service support mechanisms for the discounts provided under this subpart.

(k) *Secondary school*. A “secondary school” is a non-profit institutional day or residential school that provides secondary education, as determined under state law. A secondary school does not offer education beyond grade 12.

(l) *State telecommunications network*. A “state telecommunications network” is a state government entity that procures, among other things, telecommunications offerings from multiple service providers and bundles such offerings into packages available to schools, libraries, or rural health care providers that are eligible for universal service support, or a

state government entity that provides, using its own facilities, such telecommunications offerings to such schools, libraries, and rural health care providers.

(m) *Wide area network*. For purposes of this subpart, a “wide area network” is a voice or data network that provides connections from one or more computers within an eligible school or library to one or more computers or networks that are external to such eligible school or library. Excluded from this definition is a voice or data network that provides connections between or among instructional buildings of a single school campus or between or among non-administrative buildings of a single library branch.

[63 FR 2128, Jan. 13, 1998, as amended at 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.501 Eligibility for services provided by telecommunications carriers.

(a) Telecommunications carriers shall be eligible for universal service support under this subpart for providing supported services to eligible schools, libraries, and consortia including those entities.

(b) *Schools*. (1) Only schools meeting the statutory definitions of “elementary school,” as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(18), or “secondary school,” as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(38), and not excluded under paragraphs (b)(2) or (b)(3) of this section shall be eligible for discounts on telecommunications and other supported services under this subpart.

(2) Schools operating as for-profit businesses shall not be eligible for discounts under this subpart.

(3) Schools with endowments exceeding \$50,000,000 shall not be eligible for discounts under this subpart.

(c) *Libraries*. (1) Only libraries eligible for assistance from a State library administrative agency under the Library Services and Technology Act (Public Law 104–208) and not excluded under paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section shall be eligible for discounts under this subpart.

(2) A library's eligibility for universal service funding shall depend on its funding as an independent entity. Only libraries whose budgets are completely separate from any schools (including, but not limited to, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, and universities) shall be eligible for discounts as libraries under this subpart.

(3) Libraries operating as for-profit businesses shall not be eligible for discounts under this subpart.

(d) *Consortia*. (1) For purposes of seeking competitive bids for telecommunications services, schools and libraries eligible for support under this subpart may form consortia with other eligible schools and libraries, with health care providers eligible under subpart G,

and with public sector (governmental) entities, including, but not limited to, state colleges and state universities, state educational broadcasters, counties, and municipalities, when ordering telecommunications and other supported services under this subpart. With one exception, eligible schools and libraries participating in consortia with ineligible private sector members shall not be eligible for discounts for interstate services under this subpart. A consortium may include ineligible private sector entities if the pre-discount prices of any services that such consortium receives from ILECs are generally tariffed rates.

(2) For consortia, discounts under this subpart shall apply only to the portion of eligible telecommunications and other supported services used by eligible schools and libraries.

(3) Service providers shall keep and retain records of rates charged to and discounts allowed for eligible schools and libraries - on their own or as part of a consortium. Such records shall be available for public inspection.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2129, Jan. 13, 1998; 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.502 Supported telecommunications services.

For purposes of this subpart, supported telecommunications services provided by telecommunications carriers include all commercially available telecommunications services in addition to all reasonable charges that are incurred by taking such services, such as state and federal taxes. Charges for termination liability, penalty surcharges, and other charges not included in the cost of taking such service shall not be covered by the universal service support mechanisms.

[63 FR 2129, Jan. 13, 1998]

§ 54.503 Other supported special services.

For the purposes of this subpart, other supported special services provided by telecommunications carriers include Internet access and installation and maintenance of internal connections in addition to all reasonable charges that are incurred by taking such services, such as state and federal taxes. Charges for termination liability, penalty surcharges, and other charges not included in the cost of taking such services shall not be covered by the universal service support mechanisms.

[63 FR 2129, Jan. 13, 1998, 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.504 Requests for services.

(a) *Competitive bid requirements.* Except as provided in §54.511(c), an eligible school, library, or consortium that includes an eligible school or library shall seek competitive bids, pursuant to the requirements established in this subpart, for all services eligible for support

under §§54.502 and 54.503. These competitive bid requirements apply in addition to state and local competitive bid requirements and are not intended to preempt such state or local requirements.

(b) *Posting of FCC Form 470.* (1) An eligible school, library, or consortium that includes an eligible school or library seeking to receive discounts for eligible services under this subpart, shall submit a completed FCC Form 470 to the Administrator. FCC Form 470 shall include, at a minimum, the following information, to the extent applicable with respect to the services requested:

(i) The computer equipment currently available or budgeted for purchase for the current, next, or other future academic years, as well as whether the computers have modems and, if so, what speed modems;

(ii) The internal connections, if any, that the school or library has in place or has budgeted to install in the current, next, or future academic years, or any specific plans for an organized voluntary effort to connect the classrooms;

(iii) The computer software necessary to communicate with other computers over an internal network and over the public telecommunications network currently available or budgeted for purchase for the current, next, or future academic years;

(iv) The experience of, and training received by, the relevant staff in the use of the equipment to be connected to the telecommunications network and training programs for which funds are committed for the current, next, or future academic years;

(v) Existing or budgeted maintenance contracts to maintain computers; and

(vi) The capacity of the school's or library's electrical system in terms of how many computers can be operated simultaneously without creating a fire hazard.

(2) FCC Form 470 shall be signed by the person authorized to order telecommunications and other supported services for the eligible school, library, or consortium and shall include that person's certification under oath that:

(i) The school or library is an eligible entity under §§254(h)(4) and 254(h)(5) of the Act and the rules adopted under this subpart;

(ii) The services requested will be used solely for educational purposes;

(iii) The services will not be sold, resold, or transferred in consideration for money or any other thing of value, and will not be transferred, with or without consideration for money or any other thing of value, except as permitted by the Commission's rules;

(iv) If the services are being purchased as part of an aggregated purchase with other entities,

the request identifies all co-purchasers and the services or portion of the services being purchased by the school or library;

(v) All of the necessary funding in the current funding year has been budgeted and approved to pay for the “non-discount” portion of requested connections and services as well as any necessary hardware or software, and to undertake the necessary staff training required to use the services effectively;

(vi) The school, library, or consortium including those entities has complied with all applicable state and local procurement processes; and

(vii) The school, library, or consortium including those entities has a technology plan that has been certified by its state, the Administrator, or an independent entity approved by the Commission.

(3) The Administrator shall post each FCC Form 470 that it receives from an eligible school, library, or consortium that includes an eligible school or library on its website designated for this purpose.

(4) After posting on the Administrator's website an eligible school's, library's, or consortium's FCC Form 470, the Administrator shall send confirmation of the posting to the entity requesting service. That entity shall then wait at least four weeks from the date on which its description of services is posted on the Administrator's website before making commitments with the selected providers of services. The confirmation from the Administrator shall include the date after which the requestor may sign a contract with its chosen provider(s).

(c) *Filing of FCC Form 471.* An eligible school, library, or consortium that includes an eligible school or library seeking to receive discounts for eligible services under this subpart, shall, upon signing a contract for eligible services, submit a completed FCC Form 471 to the Administrator. A commitment of support is contingent upon the filing of FCC Form 471.

(d) *Mixed eligibility requests.* If 30 percent or more of a request for discounts made in an FCC Form 471 is for ineligible services, the request shall be denied in its entirety.

(e) *Rate disputes.* Schools, libraries, and consortia including those entities, and service providers may have recourse to the Commission, regarding interstate rates, and to state commissions, regarding intrastate rates, if they reasonably believe that the lowest corresponding price is unfairly high or low.

(1) Schools, libraries, and consortia including those entities may request lower rates if the rate offered by the carrier does not represent the lowest corresponding price.

(2) Service providers may request higher rates if they can show that the lowest

corresponding price is not compensatory, because the relevant school, library, or consortium including those entities is not similarly situated to and subscribing to a similar set of services to the customer paying the lowest corresponding price.

(f) *Service substitution.* (1) The Administrator shall grant a request by an applicant to substitute a service or product for one identified on its FCC Form 471 where:

(i) The service or product has the same functionality;

(ii) The substitution does not violate any contract provisions or state or local procurement laws;

(iii) The substitution does not result in an increase in the percentage of ineligible services or functions; and

(iv) The applicant certifies that the requested change is within the scope of the controlling FCC Form 470, including any associated Requests for Proposal, for the original services.

(2) In the event that a service substitution results in a change in the pre-discount price for the supported service, support shall be based on the lower of either the pre-discount price of the service for which support was originally requested or the pre-discount price of the new, substituted service.

(3) For purposes of this rule, the broad categories of eligible services (telecommunications service, Internet access, and internal connections) are not deemed to have the same functionality with one another.

(g) *Mixed eligibility services.* A request for discounts for a product or service that includes both eligible and ineligible components must allocate the cost of the contract to eligible and ineligible components.

(1) *Ineligible components.* If a product or service contains ineligible components, costs must be allocated to the extent that a clear delineation can be made between the eligible and ineligible components. The delineation must have a tangible basis, and the price for the eligible portion must be the most cost-effective means of receiving the eligible service.

(2) *Ancillary ineligible components.* If a product or service contains ineligible components that are ancillary to the eligible components, and the product or service is the most cost-effective means of receiving the eligible component functionality, without regard to the value of the ineligible component, costs need not be allocated between the eligible and ineligible components. Discounts shall be provided on the full cost of the product or service. An ineligible component is “ancillary” if a price for the ineligible component cannot be determined separately and independently from the price of the eligible components, and the specific package remains the most cost-effective means of receiving the eligible services,

without regard to the value of the ineligible functionality.

(3) The Administrator shall utilize the cost allocation requirements of this subparagraph in evaluating mixed eligibility requests under §54.504(d)(1).

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 41304, Aug. 1, 1997; 63 FR 2129, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003; 69 FR 6190, Feb. 10, 2004]

§ 54.505 Discounts.

(a) *Discount mechanism.* Discounts for eligible schools and libraries shall be set as a percentage discount from the pre-discount price.

(b) *Discount percentages.* The discounts available to eligible schools and libraries shall range from 20 percent to 90 percent of the pre-discount price for all eligible services provided by eligible providers, as defined in this subpart. The discounts available to a particular school, library, or consortium of only such entities shall be determined by indicators of poverty and high cost.

(1) For schools and school districts, the level of poverty shall be measured by the percentage of their student enrollment that is eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the national school lunch program or a federally-approved alternative mechanism. School districts applying for eligible services on behalf of their individual schools may calculate the district-wide percentage of eligible students using a weighted average. For example, a school district would divide the total number of students in the district eligible for the national school lunch program by the total number of students in the district to compute the district-wide percentage of eligible students. Alternatively, the district could apply on behalf of individual schools and use the respective percentage discounts for which the individual schools are eligible.

(2) For libraries and library consortia, the level of poverty shall be based on the percentage of the student enrollment that is eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the national school lunch program or a federally-approved alternative mechanism in the public school district in which they are located. If the library is not in a school district then its level of poverty shall be based on an average of the percentage of students eligible for the national school lunch program in each of the school districts that children living in the library's location attend. Library systems applying for discounted services on behalf of their individual branches shall calculate the system-wide percentage of eligible families using an unweighted average based on the percentage of the student enrollment that is eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the national school lunch program in the public school district in which they are located for each of their branches or facilities.

(3) The Administrator shall classify schools and libraries as “urban” or “rural” based on

location in an urban or rural area, according to the following designations.

(i) Schools and libraries located in metropolitan counties, as measured by the Office of Management and Budget's Metropolitan Statistical Area method, shall be designated as urban, except for those schools and libraries located within metropolitan counties identified by census block or tract in the Goldsmith Modification.

(ii) Schools and libraries located in non-metropolitan counties, as measured by the Office of Management and Budget's Metropolitan Statistical Area method, shall be designated as rural. Schools and libraries located in rural areas within metropolitan counties identified by census block or tract in the Goldsmith Modification shall also be designated as rural.

(4) School districts, library systems, or other billed entities shall calculate discounts on supported services described in §54.502 or other supported special services described in §54.503 that are shared by two or more of their schools, libraries, or consortia members by calculating an average based on the applicable discounts of all member schools and libraries. School districts, library systems, or other billed entities shall ensure that, for each year in which an eligible school or library is included for purposes of calculating the aggregate discount rate, that eligible school or library shall receive a proportionate share of the shared services for which support is sought. For schools, the average discount shall be a weighted average of the applicable discount of all schools sharing a portion of the shared services, with the weighting based on the number of students in each school. For libraries, the average discount shall be a simple average of the applicable discounts to which the libraries sharing a portion of the shared services are entitled.

(c) *Matrix.* The Administrator shall use the following matrix to set a discount rate to be applied to eligible interstate services purchased by eligible schools, school districts, libraries, or library consortia based on the institution's level of poverty and location in an "urban" or "rural" area.

Schools and Libraries discount matrix		Discount level
How disadvantaged?	Urban discount	Rural discount
% of students eligible for national school lunch program		
<1.....	20	25
1-19.....	40	50
20-34.....	50	60
35-49.....	60	70
50-74.....	80	80

75-100.....	90	90
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(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Interstate and intrastate services.* Federal universal service support for schools and libraries shall be provided for both interstate and intrastate services.

(1) Federal universal service support under this subpart for eligible schools and libraries in a state is contingent upon the establishment of intrastate discounts no less than the discounts applicable for interstate services.

(2) A state may, however, secure a temporary waiver of this latter requirement based on unusually compelling conditions.

(f) *State support.* Federal universal service discounts shall be based on the price of a service prior to the application of any state provided support for schools or libraries.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 41304, Aug. 1, 1997; 63 FR 2130, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998]

§ 54.506 Internal connections.

(a) A service is eligible for support as a component of an institution's internal connections if such service is necessary to transport information within one or more instructional buildings of a single school campus or within one or more non-administrative buildings that comprise a single library branch. Discounts are not available for internal connections in non-instructional buildings of a school or school district, or in administrative buildings of a library, to the extent that a library system has separate administrative buildings, unless those internal connections are essential for the effective transport of information to an instructional building of a school or to a non-administrative building of a library. Internal connections do not include connections that extend beyond a single school campus or single library branch. There is a rebuttable presumption that a connection does not constitute an internal connection if it crosses a public right-of-way.

(b) *Basic maintenance services.* Basic maintenance services shall be eligible as an internal connections service if, but for the maintenance at issue, the internal connection would not function and serve its intended purpose with the degree of reliability ordinarily provided in the marketplace to entities receiving such services. Basic maintenance services do not include services that maintain equipment that is not supported or that enhance the utility of equipment beyond the transport of information, or diagnostic services in excess of those necessary to maintain the equipment's ability to transport information.

(c) *Frequency of discounts for internal connections services.* Each eligible school or library

shall be eligible for support for internal connections services, except basic maintenance services, no more than twice every five funding years. For the purpose of determining eligibility, the five-year period begins in any funding year, starting with Funding Year 2005, in which the school or library receives discounted internal connections services other than basic maintenance services. If a school or library receives internal connections services other than basic maintenance services that are shared with other schools or libraries (for example, as part of a consortium), the shared services will be attributed the school or library in determining whether it is eligible for support.

[69 FR 6191, Feb. 10, 2004]

§ 54.507 Cap.

(a) *Amount of the annual cap.* The annual funding cap on federal universal service support for schools and libraries shall be \$2.25 billion per funding year. All funding authority for a given funding year that is unused in that funding year shall be carried forward into subsequent funding years for use in accordance with demand. All funds collected that are unused shall be applied to stabilize universal service contributions in accordance with the public interest and consistent with §54.709(b) for no more than three quarters, beginning with third quarter 2002. Beginning no later than second quarter 2003, all funds collected that are unused shall be carried forward into subsequent funding years for use in the schools and libraries support mechanism in accordance with the public interest and notwithstanding the annual cap.

(1) *Amount of unused funds.* The Administrator shall report to the Commission, on a quarterly basis, funding that is unused from prior years of the schools and libraries support mechanism.

(2) *Application of unused funds.* On an annual basis, in the second quarter of each calendar year, all funds that are collected and that are unused from prior years shall be available for use in the next full funding year of the schools and libraries mechanism in accordance with the public interest and notwithstanding the annual cap, as described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(b) A funding year for purposes of the schools and libraries cap shall be the period July 1 through June 30. For the initiation of the mechanism only, the eighteen month period from January 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999 shall be considered a funding year. For the 1998–99 funding year:

(1) Schools and libraries filing applications within the initial 75-day filing window, and receiving approval for discounts on recurring services, shall receive funding for requested recurring services through June 30, 1999; and

(2) Schools and libraries filing applications within the initial 75-day filing window, and receiving approval for discounts on eligible nonrecurring services, may receive those

nonrecurring services subject to the approved discount amounts through September 30, 1999.

(c) *Requests.* Funds shall be available to fund discounts for eligible schools and libraries and consortia of such eligible entities on a first-come-first-served basis, with requests accepted beginning on the first of July prior to each funding year. The Administrator shall maintain on the Administrator's website a running tally of the funds already committed for the existing funding year. The Administrator shall implement an initial filing period that treats all schools and libraries filing within that period as if their applications were simultaneously received. The initial filing period shall begin on the date that the Administrator begins to receive applications for support, and shall conclude on a date to be determined by the Administrator. The Administrator may implement such additional filing periods as it deems necessary.

(d) *Annual filing requirement.* Schools and libraries, and consortia of such eligible entities shall file new funding requests for each funding year no sooner than the July 1 prior to the start of that funding year. Schools, libraries, and eligible consortia must use recurring services for which discounts have been committed by the Administrator within the funding year for which the discounts were sought. The deadline for implementation of non-recurring services will be September 30 following the close of the funding year. An applicant may request and receive from the Administrator an extension of the implementation deadline for non-recurring services if it satisfies one of the following criteria:

(1) The applicant's funding commitment decision letter is issued by the Administrator on or after March 1 of the funding year for which discounts are authorized;

(2) The applicant receives a service provider change authorization or service substitution authorization from the Administrator on or after March 1 of the funding year for which discounts are authorized;

(3) The applicant's service provider is unable to complete implementation for reasons beyond the service provider's control; or

(4) The applicant's service provider is unwilling to complete installation because funding disbursements are delayed while the Administrator investigates their application for program compliance.

(e) *Long term contracts.* If schools and libraries enter into long term contracts for eligible services, the Administrator shall only commit funds to cover the pro rata portion of such a long term contract scheduled to be delivered during the funding year for which universal service support is sought.

(f) *Date services must be supplied.* The Administrator shall not approve funding for services received by a school or library before January 1, 1998.

(g) *Rules of priority.* Administrator shall act in accordance with paragraph (g)(1) of this section with respect to applicants that file a Form 471, as described in §54.504(c) of this part, when a filing period described in paragraph (c) of this section is in effect. Administrator shall act in accordance with paragraph (g)(2) of this section with respect to applicants that file a Form 471, as described in §54.504(c) of this part, at all times other than within a filing period described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(1) When the filing period described in paragraph (c) of this section closes, Administrator shall calculate the total demand for support submitted by applicants during the filing period. If total demand exceeds the total support available for that funding year, Administrator shall take the following steps:

(i) Schools and Libraries Corporation shall first calculate the demand for telecommunications services, voice mail, and Internet access for all discount categories, as determined by the schools and libraries discount matrix in §54.505(c). These services shall receive first priority for the available funding.

(ii) Schools and Libraries Corporation shall then calculate the amount of available funding remaining after providing support for all telecommunications services, voice mail, and Internet access for all discount categories. Schools and Libraries Corporation shall allocate the remaining funds to the requests for support for internal connections, beginning with the most economically disadvantaged schools and libraries, as determined by the schools and libraries discount matrix in §54.505(c) of this part. Schools and libraries eligible for a 90 percent discount shall receive first priority for the remaining funds, and those funds will be applied to their requests for internal connections.

(iii) To the extent that funds remain after the allocation described in §54.507(g)(1) (i) and (ii), Schools and Libraries Corporation shall next allocate funds toward the requests for internal connections submitted by schools and libraries eligible for an 80 percent discount, then for a 70 percent discount, and shall continue committing funds for internal connections in the same manner to the applicants at each descending discount level until there are no funds remaining.

Note to paragraph

(g)(1)(iii): To the extent that there are single discount percentage levels associated with “shared services” under §54.505(b)(4), the Administrator shall allocate funds for internal connections beginning at the ninety percent discount level, then for the eighty-nine percent discount, then for the eighty-eight percent discount, and shall continue committing funds for internal connections in the same manner to the applicants at each descending discount level until there are no funds remaining.

(iv) If the remaining funds are not sufficient to support all of the funding requests within a particular discount level, Schools and Libraries Corporation shall divide the total amount of remaining support available by the amount of support requested within the particular

discount level to produce a pro-rata factor. Schools and Libraries Corporation shall reduce the support level for each applicant within the particular discount level, by multiplying each applicant's requested amount of support by the pro-rata factor.

(v) Schools and Libraries Corporation shall commit funds to all applicants consistent with the calculations described herein.

(2) *Rules of priority.* When expenditures in any funding year reach the level where only \$250 million remains before the cap will be reached, funds shall be distributed in accordance to the following rules of priority:

(i) The Administrator or the Administrator's subcontractor shall post a message on the Administrator's website, notify the Commission, and take reasonable steps to notify the educational and library communities that commitments for the remaining \$250 million of support will only be made to the most economically disadvantaged schools and libraries (those in the two most disadvantaged categories) for the next 30 days or the remainder of the funding year, whichever is shorter.

(ii) The most economically disadvantaged schools and libraries (those in the two most disadvantaged categories) that have not received discounts from the universal service support mechanism in the previous or current funding years shall have exclusive rights to secure commitments for universal service support under this subpart for a 30-day period or the remainder of the funding year, whichever is shorter. If such schools and libraries have received universal service support only for basic telephone service in the previous or current funding years, they shall remain eligible for the highest priority once spending commitments leave only \$250 million remaining before the funding cap is reached.

(iii) Other economically disadvantaged schools and libraries (those in the two most disadvantaged categories) that have received discounts from the universal service support mechanism in the previous or current funding years shall have the next highest priority, if additional funds are available at the end of the 30-day period or the funding year, whichever is shorter.

(iv) After all requests submitted by schools and libraries described in paragraphs (g)(2) and (g)(3) of this section during the 30-day period have been met, the Administrator shall allocate the remaining available funds to all other eligible schools and libraries in the order in which their requests have been received by the Administrator, until the \$250 million is exhausted or the funding year ends.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 40748, July 30, 1997; 62 FR 41304, Aug. 1, 1997; 62 FR 56120, Oct. 29, 1997; 63 FR 2130, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 3832, Jan. 27, 1998; 63 FR 45958, Aug. 28, 1998; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 64 FR 22810, Apr. 28, 1999; 64 FR 30442, June 8, 1999; 64 FR 33788, June 24, 1999; 66 FR 38378, July 24, 2001; 67 FR 41866, June 20, 2002; 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003; 69 FR 6191, Feb. 10,

2004]

§ 54.509 Adjustments to the discount matrix.

(a) *Estimating future spending requests.* When submitting their requests for specific amounts of funding for a funding year, schools, libraries, library consortia, and consortia including such entities shall also estimate their funding requests for the following funding year to enable the Administrator, to estimate funding demand for the following year.

(b) *Reduction in percentage discounts.* At all times other than within a filing period described in §54.507(c), if the estimates schools and libraries make of their future funding needs lead the Administrator to predict that total funding request for a funding year will exceed the available funding, the Administrator shall calculate the percentage reduction to all schools and libraries, except those in the two most disadvantaged categories, necessary to permit all requests in the next funding year to be fully funded.

(c) *Remaining funds.* If funds remain under the cap at the end of the funding year in which discounts have been reduced below those set in the matrices, the Administrator shall consult with the Commission to establish the best way to distribute those funds.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 41304, Aug. 1, 1997; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 69 FR 6191, Feb. 10, 2004]

§ 54.511 Ordering services.

(a) *Selecting a provider of eligible services.* In selecting a provider of eligible services, schools, libraries, library consortia, and consortia including any of those entities shall carefully consider all bids submitted and must select the most cost-effective service offering. In determining which service offering is the most cost-effective, entities may consider relevant factors other than the pre-discount prices submitted by providers but price should be the primary factor considered.

(b) *Lowest corresponding price.* Providers of eligible services shall not charge schools, school districts, libraries, library consortia, or consortia including any of these entities a price above the lowest corresponding price for supported services, unless the Commission, with respect to interstate services or the state commission with respect to intrastate services, finds that the lowest corresponding price is not compensatory. Promotional rates offered by a service provider for a period of more than 90 days must be included among the comparable rates upon which the lowest corresponding price is determined.

(c) *Existing contracts.* (1) A signed contract for services eligible for discounts pursuant to this subpart between an eligible school or library as defined under §54.501 or consortium that includes an eligible school or library and a service provider shall be exempt from the requirements set forth in §54.504(a), (b)(3), and (b)(4) as follows:

- (i) A contract signed on or before July 10, 1997 is exempt from the competitive bid requirements for the life of the contract; or
 - (ii) A contract signed after July 10, 1997, but before the date on which the universal service competitive bid system described in §54.504 is operational, is exempt from the competitive bid requirements only with respect to services that are provided under such contract between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 1998.
 - (2) For a school, library, or consortium that includes an eligible school or library that takes service under or pursuant to a master contract, the date of execution of that master contract represents the applicable date for purposes of determining whether and to what extent the school, library, or consortium is exempt from the competitive bid requirements.
 - (3) The competitive bid system will be deemed to be operational when the Administrator is ready to accept and post FCC Form 470 from schools and libraries on a website and that website is available for use by service providers.
 - (d)(1) The exemption from the competitive bid requirements set forth in paragraph (c) of this section shall not apply to voluntary extensions or renewals of existing contracts, with the exception that an eligible school or library as defined under §54.501 or consortium that includes an eligible school or library, that filed an application within the 75-day initial filing window for 1998 (January 30, 1998–April 15, 1998), may voluntarily extend or renew, to a date no later than June 30, 1999, an existing contract that otherwise would terminate between April 15, 1998 and June 30, 1999.
 - (2) For the 1998–1999 funding year, a contract exempt from the competitive bid requirement, as described in paragraph (c) of this section, may be voluntarily extended to September 30, 1999 only to the extent necessary to permit delivery of the nonrecurring services subject to that contract and for which discounts have been approved.
- [62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2130, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 33586, June 19, 1998; 63 FR 43097, Aug. 12, 1998; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 64 FR 22810, Apr. 28, 1999; 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.513 Resale and transfer of services.

- (a) *Prohibition on resale.* Eligible services purchased at a discount under this subpart shall not be sold, resold, or transferred in consideration of money or any other thing of value.
- (b) *Permissible fees.* This prohibition on resale shall not bar schools, school districts, libraries, and library consortia from charging either computer lab fees or fees for classes in how to navigate over the Internet. There is no prohibition on the resale of services that are not purchased pursuant to the discounts provided in this subpart.
- (c) Eligible services and equipment components of eligible services purchased at a discount

under this subpart shall not be transferred, with or without consideration of money or any other thing of value, for a period of three years after purchase, except that eligible services and equipment components of eligible services may be transferred to another eligible school or library in the event that the particular location where the service originally was received is permanently or temporarily closed. If an eligible service or equipment component of a service is transferred due to the permanent or temporary closure of a school or library, the transferor must notify the Administrator of the transfer, and both the transferor and recipient must maintain detailed records documenting the transfer and the reason for the transfer for a period of five years.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 69 FR 6191, Feb. 10, 2004]

Effective Date Note: At 69 FR 6191, Feb. 10, 2004, §54.513 was amended by revising the section heading and adding paragraph (c), effective Mar. 11, 2004. Paragraph (c) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 54.514 Payment for discounted service.

(a) *Choice of payment method.* Service providers providing discounted services under this subpart in any funding year shall, prior to the submission the Form 471, permit the billed entity to choose the method of payment for the discounted services from those methods approved by the Administrator, including by making a full, undiscounted payment and receiving subsequent reimbursement of the discount amount from the service provider.

(b) *Deadline for remittance of reimbursement checks.* Service providers that receive discount reimbursement checks from the Administrator after having received full payment from the billed entity must remit the discount amount to the billed entity no later than 20 business days after receiving the reimbursement check.

[68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003]

Effective Date Note: At 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003, as corrected at 68 FR 39471, July 2, 2003, §54.514 was added, effective July 21, 2003, except for paragraph (a), which is effective July 1, 2004. In addition, paragraph (b) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 54.515 Distributing support.

(a) A telecommunications carrier providing services eligible for support under this subpart to eligible schools and libraries may, at the election of the carrier, treat the amount eligible for support under this subpart as an offset against the carrier's universal service contribution obligation for the year in which the costs for providing eligible services were incurred or receive a direct reimbursement from the Administrator for that amount. Carriers shall elect

in January of each year the method by which they will be reimbursed and shall remain subject to that method for the duration of the calendar year. Any support amount that is owed a carrier that fails to remit its monthly universal service contribution obligation, however, shall first be applied as an offset to that carrier's contribution obligation. Such a carrier shall remain subject to the offsetting method for the remainder of the calendar year in which it failed to remit their monthly universal service obligation. A carrier that continues to be in arrears on its universal service contribution obligations at the end of a calendar year shall remain subject to the offsetting method for the next calendar year.

(b) If a telecommunications carrier elects to treat the amount eligible for support under this subpart as an offset against the carrier's universal service contribution obligation and the total amount of support owed to the carrier exceeds its universal service obligation, calculated on an annual basis, the carrier shall receive a direct reimbursement in the amount of the difference. Any such reimbursement due a carrier shall be submitted to that carrier no later than the end of the first quarter of the calendar year following the year in which the costs were incurred and the offset against the carrier's universal service obligation was applied.

[63 FR 67009, Dec. 4, 1998]

§ 54.516 Auditing.

(a) *Recordkeeping requirements.* Schools and libraries shall be required to maintain for their purchases of telecommunications and other supported services at discounted rates the kind of procurement records that they maintain for other purchases. Schools and libraries shall be required to maintain asset and inventory records of equipment purchased as components of supported internal connections services sufficient to verify the actual location of such equipment for a period of five years after purchase.

(b) *Production of records.* Schools and libraries shall produce such records at the request of any auditor appointed by a state education department, the Administrator, or any state or federal agency with jurisdiction.

(c) *Random audits.* Schools and libraries shall be subject to random compliance audits to evaluate what services they are purchasing and how such services are being used.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 41304, Aug. 1, 1997; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 69 FR 6191, Feb. 10, 2004]

§ 54.517 Services provided by non-telecommunications carriers.

(a) Non-telecommunications carriers shall be eligible for universal service support under this subpart for providing the supported services described in paragraph (b) of this section for eligible schools, libraries, and consortia including those entities.

(b) *Supported services.* Non-telecommunications carriers shall be eligible for universal service support under this subpart for providing voice mail, Internet access, and installation and maintenance of internal connections.

(c) *Requirements.* Such services provided by non-telecommunications carriers shall be subject to all the provisions of this subpart, except §§54.501(a), 54.502, 54.503, 54.515.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2131, Jan. 13, 1998; 68 FR 36942, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.518 Support for wide area networks.

To the extent that states, schools, or libraries build or purchase a wide area network to provide telecommunications services, the cost of such wide area networks shall not be eligible for universal service discounts provided under this subpart.

[63 FR 2131, Jan. 13, 1998]

§ 54.519 State telecommunications networks.

(a) *Telecommunications services.* State telecommunications networks may secure discounts under the universal service support mechanisms on supported telecommunications services (as described in §54.502) on behalf of eligible schools and libraries (as described in §54.501) or consortia that include an eligible school or library. Such state telecommunications networks shall pass on such discounts to eligible schools and libraries and shall:

- (1) Maintain records listing each eligible school and library and showing the basis for each eligibility determination;
- (2) Maintain records demonstrating the discount amount to which each eligible school and library is entitled and the basis for such determination;
- (3) Take reasonable steps to ensure that each eligible school or library receives a proportionate share of the shared services;
- (4) Request that service providers apply the appropriate discount amounts on the portion of the supported services used by each school or library;
- (5) Direct eligible schools and libraries to pay the discounted price; and
- (6) Comply with the competitive bid requirements set forth in §54.504(a).

(b) *Internet access and installation and maintenance of internal connections.* State telecommunications networks either may secure discounts on Internet access and

installation and maintenance of internal connections in the manner described in paragraph (a) of this section with regard to telecommunications, or shall be eligible, consistent with §54.517(b), to receive universal service support for providing such services to eligible schools, libraries, and consortia including those entities.

[63 FR 2131, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 33586, June 19, 1998]

§ 54.520 Children's Internet Protection Act certifications required from recipients of discounts under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries.

(a) Definitions.

(1) *School.* For the purposes of the certification requirements of this rule, school means school, school district, local education agency or other authority responsible for administration of a school.

(2) *Library.* For the purposes of the certification requirements of this rule, library means library, library board or authority responsible for administration of a library.

(3) *Billed entity.* Billed entity is defined in §54.500. In the case of a consortium, the billed entity is the lead member of the consortium.

(4) *Statutory definitions.* The terms “minor,” “obscene,” “child pornography,” “harmful to minors” and “technology protection measure” as used in this section, are defined in the Children's Internet Protection Act section 1721(c).

(b) Who is required to make certifications? (1) A school or library that receives discounts for Internet access and internal connections services under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries, must make such certifications as described in paragraph (c) of this section. The certifications required and described in paragraph (c) of this section must be made in each funding year.

(2) Schools and libraries that only receive discounts for telecommunications services under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries are not subject to the requirements 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), but must indicate, pursuant to the certification requirements in paragraph (c) of this section, that they only receive discounts for telecommunications services.

(c) Certifications required under 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l)—(1) Schools. The billed entity for a school that receives discounts for Internet access or internal connections must certify on FCC Form 486 that an Internet safety policy is being enforced. If the school is an eligible member of a consortium but is not the billed entity for the consortium, the school must certify instead on FCC Form 479 (“Certification to Consortium Leader of Compliance with

the Children's Internet Protection Act”) that an Internet safety policy is being enforced.

(i) The Internet safety policy adopted and enforced pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 254(h) must include a technology protection measure that protects against Internet access by both adults and minors to visual depictions that are obscene, child pornography, or, with respect to use of the computers by minors, harmful to minors. This Internet safety policy must also include monitoring the online activities of minors.

(ii) The Internet safety policy adopted and enforced pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 254(l) must address all of the following issues:

(A) Access by minors to inappropriate matter on the Internet and World Wide Web,

(B) The safety and security of minors when using electronic mail, chat rooms, and other forms of direct electronic communications,

(C) Unauthorized access, including so-called “hacking,” and other unlawful activities by minors online;

(D) Unauthorized disclosure, use, and dissemination of personal information regarding minors; and

(E) Measures designed to restrict minors' access to materials harmful to minors.

(iii) A school must satisfy its obligations to make certifications by making one of the following certifications required by paragraph (c)(1) of this section on FCC Form 486:

(A) The recipient(s) of service represented in the Funding Request Number(s) on this Form 486 has (have) complied with the requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l).

(B) Pursuant to the Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), the recipient(s) of service represented in the Funding Request Number(s) on this Form 486 is (are) undertaking such actions, including any necessary procurement procedures, to comply with the requirements of CIPA for the next funding year, but has (have) not completed all requirements of CIPA for this funding year.

(C) The Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), does not apply because the recipient(s) of service represented in the Funding Request Number(s) on this Form 486 is (are) receiving discount services only for telecommunications services.

(2) *Libraries*. The billed entity for a library that receives discounts for Internet access and internal connections must certify, on FCC Form 486, that an Internet safety policy is being enforced. If the library is an eligible member of a consortium but is not the billed entity for the consortium, the library must instead certify on FCC Form 479 (“Certification to

Consortium Leader of Compliance with the Children's Internet Protection Act”) that an Internet safety policy is being enforced.

(i) The Internet safety policy adopted and enforced pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 254 (h) must include a technology protection measure that protects against Internet access by both adults and minors to visual depictions that are obscene, child pornography, or, with respect to use of the computers by minors, harmful to minors.

(ii) The Internet safety policy adopted and enforced pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 254(l) must address all of the following issues:

(A) Access by minors to inappropriate matter on the Internet and World Wide Web;

(B) The safety and security of minors when using electronic mail, chat rooms, and other forms of direct electronic communications;

(C) Unauthorized access, including so-called “hacking,” and other unlawful activities by minors online;

(D) Unauthorized disclosure, use, and dissemination of personal information regarding minors; and

(E) Measures designed to restrict minors' access to materials harmful to minors.

(iii) A library must satisfy its obligations to make certifications by making one of the following certifications required by paragraph (c)(2) of this section on FCC Form 486:

(A) The recipient(s) of service represented in the Funding Request Number(s) on this Form 486 has (have) complied with the requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l).

(B) Pursuant to the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA), as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), the recipient(s) of service represented in the Funding Request Number(s) on this Form 486 is (are) undertaking such actions, including any necessary procurement procedures, to comply with the requirements of CIPA for the next funding year, but has (have) not completed all requirements of CIPA for this funding year.

(C) The Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), does not apply because the recipient(s) of service represented in the Funding Request Number(s) on this Form 486 is (are) receiving discount services only for telecommunications services.

(3) *Certifications required from consortia members and billed entities for consortia.* (i) The billed entity of a consortium, as defined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, other than one requesting only discounts on telecommunications services for consortium members, must collect from the authority for each of its school and library members, one of the following

signed certifications on FCC Form 479 (“Certification to Consortium Leader of Compliance with the Children's Internet Protection Act”), which must be submitted to the billed entity consistent with paragraph (c)(1) or paragraph (c)(2) of this section:

(A) The recipient(s) of service under my administrative authority and represented in the Funding Request Number(s) for which you have requested or received Funding Commitments has (have) complied with the requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l).

(B) Pursuant to the Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), the recipient(s) of service under my administrative authority and represented in the Funding Request Number(s) for which you have requested or received Funding Commitments is (are) undertaking such actions, including any necessary procurement procedures, to comply with the requirements of CIPA for the next funding year, but has (have) not completed all requirements of CIPA for this funding year.

(C) The Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), does not apply because the recipient(s) of service under my administrative authority and represented in the Funding Request Number(s) for which you have requested or received Funding Commitments is (are) receiving discount services only for telecommunications services; and

(ii) The billed entity for a consortium, as defined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, must make one of the following two certifications on FCC Form 486: “I certify as the Billed Entity for the consortium that I have collected duly completed and signed Forms 479 from all eligible members of the consortium.”; or I certify “as the Billed Entity for the consortium that the only services that I have been approved for discounts under the universal service support on behalf of eligible members of the consortium are telecommunications services, and therefore the requirements of the Children's Internet Protection Act, as codified at 47 U.S.C. 254(h) and (l), do not apply.”; and

(iii) The billed entity for a consortium, as defined in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, who filed an FCC Form 471 as a “consortium application” and who is also a recipient of services as a member of that consortium must select one of the certifications under paragraph (c)(3)(i) of this section on FCC Form 486.

(d) *Failure to provide certifications*—(1) *Schools and libraries*. A school or library that knowingly fails to submit certifications as required by this section, shall not be eligible for discount services under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries until such certifications are submitted.

(2) *Consortia*. A billed entity's knowing failure to collect the required certifications from its eligible school and library members or knowing failure to certify that it collected the required certifications shall render the entire consortium ineligible for discounts under the federal universal service support mechanism for school and libraries.

(3) *Reestablishing eligibility.* At any time, a school or library deemed ineligible for discount services under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries because of failure to submit certifications required by this section, may reestablish eligibility for discounts by providing the required certifications to the Administrator and the Commission.

(e) *Failure to comply with the certifications—(1) Schools and libraries.* A school or library that knowingly fails to ensure the use of computers in accordance with the certifications required by this section, must reimburse any funds and discounts received under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries for the period in which there was noncompliance.

(2) *Consortia.* In the case of consortium applications, the eligibility for discounts of consortium members who ensure the use of computers in accordance with the certification requirements of this section shall not be affected by the failure of other school or library consortium members to ensure the use of computers in accordance with such requirements.

(3) *Reestablishing compliance.* At any time, a school or library deemed ineligible for discounts under the federal universal service support mechanism for schools and libraries for failure to ensure the use of computers in accordance with the certification requirements of this section and that has been directed to reimburse the program for discounts received during the period of noncompliance, may reestablish compliance by ensuring the use of its computers in accordance with the certification requirements under this section. Upon submittal to the Commission of a certification or other appropriate evidence of such remedy, the school or library shall be eligible for discounts under the universal service mechanism.

(f) *Waivers based on state or local procurement rules and regulations and competitive bidding requirements.* Waivers shall be granted to schools and libraries when the authority responsible for making the certifications required by this section, cannot make the required certifications because its state or local procurement rules or regulations or competitive bidding requirements, prevent the making of the certification otherwise required. The waiver shall be granted upon the provision, by the authority responsible for making the certifications on behalf of schools or libraries, that the schools or libraries will be brought into compliance with the requirements of this section, for schools, before the start of the third program year after April 20, 2001 in which the school is applying for funds under this title, and, for libraries, before the start of Funding Year 2005 or the third program year after April 20, 2001, whichever is later.

(g) *Funding year certification deadlines.* For Funding Year 2003 and for subsequent funding years, billed entities shall provide one of the certifications required under paragraph (c)(1), (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this section on an FCC Form 486 in accordance with the existing program guidelines established by the Administrator.

[66 FR 19396, Apr. 16, 2001; 66 FR 22133, May 3, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 50603,

Aug. 5, 2002; 68 FR 47255, Aug. 8, 2003]

§ 54.521 Prohibition on participation: suspension and debarment.

(a) *Definitions*—(1) *Activities associated with or related to the schools and libraries support mechanism.* Such matters include the receipt of funds or discounted services through the schools and libraries support mechanism, or consulting with, assisting, or advising applicants or service providers regarding the schools and libraries support mechanism described in this section (§54.500 *et seq.*).

(2) *Civil liability.* The disposition of a civil action by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered by verdict, decision, settlement with admission of liability, stipulation, or otherwise creating a civil liability for the wrongful acts complained of, or a final determination of liability under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1988 (31 U.S.C. 3801–12).

(3) *Consultant.* A person that for consideration advises or consults a person regarding the schools and libraries support mechanism, but who is not employed by the person receiving the advice or consultation.

(4) *Conviction.* A judgment or conviction of a criminal offense by any court of competent jurisdiction, whether entered by verdict or a plea, including a plea of *nolo contendere*.

(5) *Debarment.* Any action taken by the Commission in accordance with these regulations to exclude a person from activities associated with or relating to the schools and libraries support mechanism. A person so excluded is “debarred.”

(6) *Person.* Any individual, group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, unit of government or legal entity, however organized.

(7) *Suspension.* An action taken by the Commission in accordance with these regulations that immediately excludes a person from activities associated with or relating to the schools and libraries support mechanism for a temporary period, pending completion of the debarment proceedings. A person so excluded is “suspended.”

(b) *Suspension and debarment in general.* The Commission shall suspend and debar a person for any of the causes in paragraph (c) of this section using procedures established in this section, absent extraordinary circumstances.

(c) *Causes for suspension and debarment.* Causes for suspension and debarment are conviction of or civil judgment for attempt or commission of criminal fraud, theft, embezzlement, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, receiving stolen property, making false claims, obstruction of justice and other fraud or criminal offense arising out of activities associated with or related to the schools

and libraries support mechanism.

(d) *Effect of suspension and debarment.* Unless otherwise ordered, any persons suspended or debarred shall be excluded from activities associated with or related to the schools and libraries support mechanism. Suspension and debarment of a person other than an individual constitutes suspension and debarment of all divisions and/or other organizational elements from participation in the program for the suspension and debarment period, unless the notice of suspension and proposed debarment is limited by its terms to one or more specifically identified individuals, divisions, or other organizational elements or to specific types of transactions.

(e) *Procedures for suspension and debarment.* The suspension and debarment process shall proceed as follows:

(1) Upon evidence that there exists cause for suspension and debarment, the Commission shall provide prompt notice of suspension and proposed debarment to the person. Suspension shall be effective upon the earlier of receipt of notification or publication in the Federal Register.

(2) The notice shall:

(i) Give the reasons for the proposed debarment in terms sufficient to put the person on notice of the conduct or transaction(s) upon which it is based and the cause relied upon, namely, the entry of a criminal conviction or civil judgment arising out of activities associated with or related to the schools and libraries support mechanism;

(ii) Explain the applicable debarment procedures;

(iii) Describe the effect of debarment.

(3) A person subject to proposed debarment, or who has an existing contract with the person subject to proposed debarment or intends to contract with such a person to provide or receive services in matters arising out of activities associated with or related to the schools and libraries support mechanism, may contest debarment or the scope of the proposed debarment. A person contesting debarment or the scope of proposed debarment must file arguments and any relevant documentation within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of notice or publication in the Federal Register, whichever is earlier.

(4) A person subject to proposed debarment, or who has an existing contract with the person subject to proposed debarment or intends to contract with such a person to provide or receive services in matters arising out of activities associated with or related to the schools and libraries support mechanism, may also contest suspension or the scope of suspension, but such action will not ordinarily be granted. A person contesting suspension or the scope of suspension must file arguments and any relevant documentation within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of notice or publication in the Federal Register, whichever is

earlier.

(5) Within ninety (90) days of receipt of any information submitted by the respondent, the Commission, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, shall provide the respondent prompt notice of the decision to debar. Debarment shall be effective upon the earlier of receipt of notice or publication in the Federal Register.

(f) *Reversal or limitation of suspension or debarment.* The Commission may reverse a suspension or debarment, or limit the scope or period of suspension or debarment, upon a finding of extraordinary circumstances, after due consideration following the filing of a petition by an interested party or upon motion by the Commission. Reversal of the conviction or civil judgment upon which the suspension and debarment was based is an example of extraordinary circumstances.

(g) *Time period for debarment.* A debarred person shall be prohibited from involvement with the schools and libraries support mechanism for three (3) years from the date of debarment. The Commission may, if necessary to protect the public interest, set a longer period of debarment or extend the existing period of debarment. If multiple convictions or judgments have been rendered, the Commission shall determine based on the facts before it whether debarments shall run concurrently or consecutively.

[68 FR 36943, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.522 Eligible services list.

The Administrator shall submit by June 30 of each year a draft list of services eligible for support, based on the Commission's rules, in the following funding year. The Commission will issue a Public Notice seeking comment on the Administrator's proposed eligible services list. At least 60 days prior to the opening of the window for the following funding year, the Commission shall release a Public Notice attaching the final eligible services list for the upcoming funding year.

[69 FR 6191, Feb. 10, 2004]

§ 54.523 Payment for the non-discount portion of supported services.

An eligible school, library, or consortium must pay the non-discount portion of services or products purchased with universal service discounts. An eligible school, library, or consortium may not receive rebates for services or products purchased with universal service discounts. For the purpose of this rule, the provision, by the provider of a supported service, of free services or products unrelated to the supported service or product constitutes a rebate of the non-discount portion of the supported services.

[69 FR 6192, Feb. 10, 2004]

Subpart G—Universal Service Support for Health Care Providers

§ 54.601 Eligibility.

(a) *Health care providers.* (1) Except with regard to those services provided under §54.621(b), only an entity that is either a public or non-profit rural health care provider, as defined in this section, shall be eligible to receive supported services under this subpart.

(2) For purposes of this subpart, a “health care provider” is any:

(i) Post-secondary educational institution offering health care instruction, including a teaching hospital or medical school;

(ii) Community health center or health center providing health care to migrants;

(iii) Local health department or agency;

(iv) Community mental health center;

(v) Not-for-profit hospital;

(vi) Rural health clinic; or

(vii) Consortium of health care providers consisting of one or more entities described in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (a)(2)(vi) of this section.

(3) For purposes of this subpart, a rural health care provider is a public or non-profit health care provider located in a rural area, as defined in this subpart.

(4) Each separate site or location of a health care provider shall be considered an individual health care provider for purposes of calculating and limiting support under this subpart.

(b) *Consortia.* (1) An eligible health care provider may join a consortium with other eligible health care providers; with schools, libraries, and library consortia eligible under Subpart F; and with public sector (governmental) entities to order telecommunications services. With one exception, eligible health care providers participating in consortia with ineligible private sector members shall not be eligible for supported services under this subpart. A consortium may include ineligible private sector entities if such consortium is only receiving services at tariffed rates or at market rates from those providers who do not file tariffs.

(2) For consortia, universal service support under this subpart shall apply only to the portion of eligible services used by an eligible health care provider.

(c) *Services.* (1) Any telecommunications service that is the subject of a properly completed

bona fide request by a rural health care provider shall be eligible for universal service support, subject to the limitations described in this paragraph. The length of a supported telecommunications service may not exceed the distance between the health care provider and the point farthest from that provider on the jurisdictional boundary of the largest city in a state as defined in §54.625(a).

(2) *Internet access and limited toll-free access to internet.* (i) For purposes of this subpart, eligible Internet access is an information service that enables rural health care providers to post their own data, interact with stored data, generate new data, or communicate over the World Wide Web.

(ii) Internet access shall be eligible for universal service support under §54.621(a).

(iii) Limited toll-free access to an Internet service provider shall be eligible for universal service support under §54.621(b).

(d) *Allocation of discounts.* An eligible health care provider that engages in eligible and ineligible activities or that collocates with an entity that provides ineligible services shall allocate eligible and ineligible activities in order to receive a prorated discount for eligible activities. Health care providers shall choose a method of cost allocation that is based on objective criteria and reasonably reflects the eligible usage of the facilities.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 66787, Nov. 30, 1999; 68 FR 74502, Dec. 24, 2003]

§ 54.603 Competitive bid requirements.

(a) *Competitive bidding requirement.* To select the telecommunications carriers that will provide services eligible for universal service support to it under this subpart, each eligible health care provider shall participate in a competitive bidding process pursuant to the requirements established in this subpart and any additional and applicable state, local, or other procurement requirements.

(b) *Posting of FCC Form 465.* (1) An eligible health care provider seeking to receive telecommunications services eligible for universal service support under this subpart shall submit a completed FCC Form 465 to the Rural Health Care Division. FCC Form 465 shall be signed by the person authorized to order telecommunications services for the health care provider and shall include, at a minimum, that person's certification under oath that:

(i) The requester is a public or non-profit entity that falls within one of the seven categories set forth in the definition of health care provider, listed in §54.601(a);

(ii) The requester is physically located in a rural area, unless the health care provider is requesting services provided under §54.621;

- (iii) If the health care provider is requesting services provided under §54.621, that the requester cannot obtain toll-free access to an Internet service provider;
 - (iv) The requested service or services will be used solely for purposes reasonably related to the provision of health care services or instruction that the health care provider is legally authorized to provide under the law in the state in which such health care services or instruction are provided;
 - (v) The requested service or services will not be sold, resold or transferred in consideration of money or any other thing of value; and
 - (vi) If the service or services are being purchased as part of an aggregated purchase with other entities or individuals, the full details of any such arrangement, including the identities of all co-purchasers and the portion of the service or services being purchased by the health care provider.
- (2) The Rural Health Care Division shall post each FCC Form 465 that it receives from an eligible health care provider on its website designated for this purpose.
- (3) After posting an eligible health care providers FCC Form 465 on the Rural Health Care Corporation website, the Rural Health Care Division shall send confirmation of the posting to the entity requesting services. The health care provider shall wait at least 28 days from the date on which its FCC Form 465 is posted on the website before making commitments with the selected telecommunications carrier(s).
- (4) After selecting a telecommunications carrier, the health care provider shall certify to the Rural Health Care Division that the provider is selecting the most cost-effective method of providing the requested service or services, where the most cost-effective method of providing a service is defined as the method that costs the least after consideration of the features, quality of transmission, reliability, and other factors that the health care provider deems relevant to choosing a method of providing the required health care services. The health care provider shall submit to the Administrator paper copies of the responses or bids received in response to the requested services.
- (5) The confirmation from the Rural Health Care Division shall include the date after which the requester may sign a contract with its chosen telecommunications carrier(s).

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 41304, Aug. 1, 1997; 63 FR 2131, Jan. 13, 1998; 68 FR 74502, Dec. 24, 2003]

§ 54.604 Existing contracts.

- (a) *Existing contracts.* A signed contract for services eligible for support pursuant to this subpart between an eligible health care provider as defined under §54.601 and a telecommunications carrier shall be exempt from the competitive bid requirements set forth

in §54.603(a) as follows:

(1) A contract signed on or before July 10, 1997 is exempt from the competitive bid requirement for the life of the contract; or

(2) A contract signed after July 10, 1997 but before the date on which the universal service competitive bid system described in §54.603 is operational is exempt from the competitive bid requirements only with respect to services that will be provided under such contract between January 1, 1998 and December 31, 1998.

(b) For rural health care providers that take service under or pursuant to a master contract, as defined in §54.500(f), the date of execution of that master contract represents the applicable date for purposes of determining whether and to what extent the rural health care provider is exempt from the competitive bid requirements.

(c) The competitive bid system will be deemed to be operational when the Administrator is ready to accept and post FCC Form 465 from rural health care providers on a website and that website is available for use by telecommunications carriers.

(d) The exemption from competitive bid requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall not apply to voluntary extensions or renewals of existing contracts, except to the extent that an eligible rural health care provider as defined in §54.601 or consortium that includes an eligible health care provider, and that filed an application within the 75-day initial filing window for 1998 (May 1, 1998—July 14, 1998), may voluntarily extend or renew, to a date no later than June 30, 1999, an existing contract that otherwise would terminate between July 14, 1998 and June 30, 1999.

[63 FR 2131, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 33586, June 19, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 64 FR 22810, Apr. 28, 1999]

§ 54.605 Determining the urban rate.

(a) If a rural health care provider requests an eligible service to be provided over a distance that is less than or equal to the “standard urban distance,” as defined in paragraph (c) of this section, for the state in which it is located, the urban rate for that service shall be a rate no higher than the highest tariffed or publicly-available rate charged to a commercial customer for a functionally similar service in any city with a population of 50,000 or more in that state, calculated as if it were provided between two points within the city.

(b) If a rural health care provider requests an eligible service to be provided over a distance that is greater than the “standard urban distance,” as defined in paragraph (c) of this section, for the state in which it is located, the urban rate for that service shall be a rate no higher than the highest tariffed or publicly-available rate charged to a commercial customer for a functionally similar service provided over the standard urban distance in any city with a population of 50,000 or more in that state, calculated as if the service were provided

between two points within the city.

(c) The “standard urban distance” for a state is the average of the longest diameters of all cities with a population of 50,000 or more within the state.

(d) The Administrator shall calculate the “standard urban distance” and shall post the “standard urban distance” and the maximum supported distance for each state on its website.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 63 FR 2131, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 68 FR 74502, Dec. 24, 2003]

§ 54.607 Determining the rural rate.

(a) The rural rate shall be the average of the rates actually being charged to commercial customers, other than health care providers, for identical or similar services provided by the telecommunications carrier providing the service in the rural area in which the health care provider is located. The rates included in this average shall be for services provided over the same distance as the eligible service. The rates averaged to calculate the rural rate must not include any rates reduced by universal service support mechanisms. The “rural rate” shall be used as described in this subpart to determine the credit or reimbursement due to a telecommunications carrier that provides eligible telecommunications services to eligible health care providers.

(b) If the telecommunications carrier serving the health care provider is not providing any identical or similar services in the rural area, then the rural rate shall be the average of the tariffed and other publicly available rates, not including any rates reduced by universal service programs, charged for the same or similar services in that rural area over the same distance as the eligible service by other carriers. If there are no tariffed or publicly available rates for such services in that rural area, or if the carrier reasonably determines that this method for calculating the rural rate is unfair, then the carrier shall submit for the state commission's approval, for intrastate rates, or the Commission's approval, for interstate rates, a cost-based rate for the provision of the service in the most economically efficient, reasonably available manner.

(1) The carrier must provide, to the state commission, or intrastate rates, or to the Commission, for interstate rates, a justification of the proposed rural rate, including an itemization of the costs of providing the requested service.

(2) The carrier must provide such information periodically thereafter as required, by the state commission for intrastate rates or the Commission for interstate rates. In doing so, the carrier must take into account anticipated and actual demand for telecommunications services by all customers who will use the facilities over which services are being provided to eligible health care providers.

§ 54.609 Calculating support.

(a) Except with regard to services provided under §54.621 and subject to the limitations set forth in this subpart, the amount of universal service support for an eligible service provided to a public or non-profit rural health care provider shall be the difference, if any, between the urban rate and the rural rate charged for the service, as defined herein. In addition, all reasonable charges that are incurred by taking such services, such as state and federal taxes shall be eligible for universal service support. Charges for termination liability, penalty surcharges, and other charges not included in the cost of taking such service shall not be covered by the universal service support mechanisms. Rural health care providers may choose one of the following two support options.

(1) *Distance based support.* The Administrator shall consider the base rates for telecommunications services in rural areas to be reasonably comparable to the base rates charged for functionally similar telecommunications service in urban areas in that state, and, therefore, the Administrator shall not include these charges in calculating the support. The Administrator shall include, in the support calculation, all other charges specified, and all actual distance-based charges as follows:

(i) If the requested service distance is less than or equal to the SUD for the state, the distance-based charges for the rural health care provider are reasonably comparable to those in urban areas, so the health care provider will not receive distance-based support.

(ii) If the requested service distance is greater than the SUD for the state, but less than the maximum allowable distance, the distance-based charge actually incurred for that service can be no higher than the distance-based charges for a functionally similar service in any city in that state with a population of 50,000 or more over the SUD.

(iii) "Distance-based charges" are charges based on a unit of distance, such as mileage-based charges.

(iv) Except with regard to services provided under §54.621, a telecommunications carrier that provides telecommunications service to a rural health care provider participating in an eligible health care consortium, and the consortium must establish the actual distance-based charges for the health care provider's portion of the shared telecommunications services.

(2) *Base rate support.* If a telecommunications carrier, health care provider, and/or consortium of health care providers reasonably determines that the base rates for telecommunications services in rural areas are not reasonably comparable to the base rates charged for functionally similar telecommunications service in urban areas in that state, the telecommunications carrier, health care provider, and/or consortium of health care providers may request that the Administrator perform a more comprehensive support calculation. The requester shall provide to the Administrator the information to establish both the urban and rural rates consistent with §54.605 and §54.607, and submit to the Administrator with Form

466 all of the documentation necessary to substantiate the request.

(3) *Base rate support-consortium.* Except with regard to services provided under §54.621, a telecommunications carrier that provides telecommunications service to a rural health care provider participating in an eligible health care consortium, and the consortium must establish the applicable rural base rates for telecommunications service for the health care provider's portion of the shared telecommunications services, as well as the applicable urban base rates for the telecommunications service.

(b) Absent documentation justifying the amount of universal service support requested for health care providers participating in a consortium, the Administrator shall not allow telecommunications carriers to offset, or receive reimbursement for, the amount eligible for universal service support.

(c) The universal service support mechanisms shall provide support for intrastate telecommunications services, as set forth in §54.101(a), provided to rural health care providers as well as interstate telecommunications services.

(d) *Satellite services.* (1) Rural public and non-profit health care providers may receive support for rural satellite services, even when another functionally similar terrestrial-based service is available in that rural area. Discounts for satellite services shall be capped at the amount the rural health care provider would have received if they purchased a functionally similar terrestrial-based alternative.

(2) Rural health care providers seeking discounts for satellite services shall provide to the Administrator with the Form 466 documentation of the urban and rural rates for the terrestrial-based alternatives.

(3) Where a rural health care provider seeks a more expensive satellite-based service when a less expensive terrestrial-based alternative is available, the rural health care provider shall be responsible for the additional cost.

[68 FR 74502, Dec. 24, 2003]

Effective Date Note: At 68 FR 74502, Dec. 24, 2003, as corrected at 69 FR 3021, Jan. 22, 2004, §54.609 was revised, effective Jan. 23, 2004. Paragraph (d)(2) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 54.611 Distributing support.

(a) A telecommunications carrier providing services eligible for support under this subpart to eligible health care providers shall treat the amount eligible for support under this subpart as an offset against the carrier's universal service support obligation for the year in which

the costs for providing eligible services were incurred.

(b) If the total amount of support owed to a carrier, as set forth in paragraph (a) of this section, exceeds its universal service obligation, calculated on an annual basis, the carrier may receive a direct reimbursement in the amount of the difference.

(c) Any reimbursement due a carrier shall be made after the offset is credited against that carrier's universal service obligation.

(d) Any reimbursement due a carrier shall be submitted to that carrier no later than the end of the first quarter of the calendar year following the year in which the costs were incurred and the offset against the carrier's universal service obligation was applied.

§ 54.613 Limitations on supported services for rural health care providers.

(a) Upon submitting a bona fide request to a telecommunications carrier, each eligible rural health care provider is entitled to receive the most cost-effective, commercially-available telecommunications service at a rate no higher than the highest urban rate, as defined in §54.605, at a distance not to exceed the distance between the eligible health care provider's site and the farthest point on the jurisdictional boundary of the city in that state with the largest population.

(b) This section shall not affect a rural health care provider's ability to obtain supported services under §54.621.

[64 FR 66787, NOV. 30, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 74503, Dec. 24, 2003]

§ 54.615 Obtaining services.

(a) *Selecting a provider.* In selecting a telecommunications carrier, a health care provider shall consider all bids submitted and select the most cost-effective alternative.

(b) *Receiving supported rate.* Except with regard to services provided under §54.621, upon receiving a bona fide request for an eligible service from an eligible health care provider, as set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, a telecommunications carrier shall provide the service at a rate no higher than the urban rate, as defined in §54.605, subject to the limitations set forth in this Subpart.

(c) *Bona fide request.* In order to receive services eligible for universal service support under this subpart, an eligible health care provider must submit a request for services to the telecommunications carrier, Signed by an authorized officer of the health care provider, and shall include that person's certification under oath that:

(1) The requester is a public or non-profit entity that falls within one of the seven categories

set forth in the definition of health care provider, listed in §54.601(a);

(2) The requester is physically located in a rural area, unless the health care provider is requesting services provided under §54.621;

(3) If the health care provider is requesting services provided under §54.621, that the requester cannot obtain toll-free access to an Internet service provider;

(4) The requested service or services will be used solely for purposes reasonably related to the provision of health care services or instruction that the health care provider is legally authorized to provide under the law in the state in which such health care services or instruction are provided;

(5) The requested service or services will not be sold, resold or transferred in consideration of money or any other thing of value;

(6) If the service or services are being purchased as part of an aggregated purchase with other entities or individuals, the full details of any such arrangement, including the identities of all co-purchasers and the portion of the service or services being purchased by the health care provider; and

(7) The requester is selecting the most cost-effective method of providing the requested service or services, where the most cost-effective method of providing a service is defined as the method that costs the least after consideration of the features, quality of transmission, reliability, and other factors that the health care provider deems relevant to choosing a method of providing the required health care services.

(d) *Annual renewal.* The certification set forth in paragraph (c) of this section shall be renewed annually.

§ 54.617 Resale.

(a) *Prohibition on resale.* Services purchased pursuant to universal service support mechanisms under this subpart shall not be sold, resold, or transferred in consideration for money or any other thing of value.

(b) *Permissible fees.* The prohibition on resale set forth in paragraph (a) of this section shall not prohibit a health care provider from charging normal fees for health care services, including instruction related to such services rendered via telecommunications services purchased under this subpart.

§ 54.619 Audits and recordkeeping.

(a) *Health care providers. Recordkeeping.* Health care providers shall maintain for their purchases of services supported under this subpart documentation for five years from the

end of the funding year sufficient to establish compliance with all rules in this subpart. Documentation must include, among other things, records of allocations for consortia and entities that engage in eligible and ineligible activities, if applicable.

(b) *Production of records.* Health care providers shall produce such records at the request of any auditor appointed by the Administrator or any other state or federal agency with jurisdiction.

(c) *Random audits.* Health care providers shall be subject to random compliance audits to ensure that requesters are complying with the certification requirements set forth in §54.615(c) and are otherwise eligible to receive universal service support and that rates charged comply with the statute and regulations.

[68 FR 74503, Dec. 24, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 12087, Mar. 15, 2004]

§ 54.621 Access to advanced telecommunications and information services.

(a) Twenty-five percent of the monthly cost of eligible Internet access shall be eligible for universal support. Health care providers shall certify that the Internet access selected is the most cost-effective method for their health care needs as defined in §54.615(c)(7), and that purchase of the Internet access is reasonably related to the health care needs of the rural health care provider.

(b) Each eligible health care provider that cannot obtain toll-free access to an Internet service provider shall be entitled to receive the lesser of the toll charges incurred for 30 hours of access per month to an Internet service provider or \$180 per month in toll charge credits for toll charges imposed for connecting to an Internet service provider.

[68 FR 74503, Dec. 24, 2003]

Effective Date Note: At 68 FR 74503, Dec. 24, 2003, as corrected at 69 FR 3021, Jan. 22, 2004, §54.621 was revised, effective Jan. 23, 2004. Paragraph (a) contains information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 54.623 Cap.

(a) *Amount of the annual cap.* The annual cap on federal universal service support for health care providers shall be \$400 million per funding year, with the following exceptions. No more than \$3 million shall be collected or spent per quarter for the third and fourth quarters of 1999 and the first and second quarters of 2000 for the rural health care universal service support mechanism. No more than \$12 million shall be committed or disbursed during the twelve month period from July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000.

(b) *Funding year.* A funding year for purposes of the health care providers cap shall be the

period July 1 through June 30. For the initiation of the mechanism only, the eighteen month period from January 1, 1998 to June 30, 1999 shall be considered a funding year. Eligible health care providers filing applications within the initial 75-day filing window shall receive funding for requested services through June 30, 1999.

(c) *Requests.* Funds shall be available as follows:

(1) Generally, funds shall be available to eligible health care providers on a first-come-first-served basis, with requests accepted beginning on the first of January prior to each funding year.

(2) For the initial funding year, the Administrator shall implement an initial filing period that treats all health care providers filing within that period as if they were simultaneously received. The initial filing period shall begin on the date that the Administrator begins to receive applications for support, and shall conclude on a date to be determined by the Administrator.

(3) For the second funding year, which will begin on July 1, 1999, the Administrator shall implement a filing period that treats all health care providers filing within that period as if they were simultaneously received. The initial filing period shall begin on the date that the Administrator begins to receive applications for support, and shall conclude on a date to be determined by the Administrator.

(4) The Administrator may implement such additional filing periods as it deems necessary.

(d) *Annual filing requirement.* Health care providers shall file new funding requests for each funding year.

(e) *Long term contracts.* If health care providers enter into long term contracts for eligible services, the Administrator shall only commit funds to cover the portion of such a long term contract scheduled to be delivered during the funding year for which universal service support is sought.

(f) *Pro-rata reductions.* Administrator shall act in accordance with this paragraph when a filing period described in paragraph (c) of this section is in effect. When a filing period described in paragraph (c) of this section closes, Administrator shall calculate the total demand for support submitted by all applicants during the filing window. If the total demand exceeds the total support available for the funding year, Administrator shall take the following steps:

(1) Administrator shall divide the total funds available for the funding year by the total amount of support requested to produce a pro-rata factor.

(2) Administrator shall calculate the amount of support requested by each applicant that has

filed during the filing window.

(3) Administrator shall multiply the pro-rata factor by the total dollar amount requested by each applicant. Administrator shall then commit funds to each applicant consistent with this calculation.

[62 FR 32948, June 17, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 56120, Oct. 29, 1997; 63 FR 2132, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 3832, Jan. 27, 1998; 63 FR 43097, Aug. 12, 1998; 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 64 FR 2594, Jan. 15, 1999; 64 FR 30442, June 8, 1999]

§ 54.625 Support for services beyond the maximum supported distance for rural health care providers.

(a) The maximum support distance is the distance from the health care provider to the farthest point on the jurisdictional boundary of the city in that state with the largest population, as calculated by the Administrator.

(b) An eligible rural health care provider may purchase an eligible telecommunications service, as defined in §54.601(c)(1) through (c)(2), that is provided over a distance that exceeds the maximum supported distance.

(c) If an eligible rural health care provider purchases an eligible telecommunications service, as defined in §54.601(c)(1) through (c)(2), that exceeds the maximum supported distance, the health care provider must pay the applicable rural rate for the distance that such service is carried beyond the maximum supported distance.

[63 FR 2132, Jan. 13, 1998, as amended at 63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998; 68 FR 74504, Dec. 24, 2003]

Subpart H—Administration

54.701 Administrator of universal service support mechanisms.

(a) The Universal Service Administrative Company is appointed the permanent Administrator of the federal universal service support mechanisms, subject to a review after one year by the Federal Communications Commission to determine that the Administrator is administering the universal service support mechanisms in an efficient, effective, and competitively neutral manner.

(b) The Administrator shall establish a nineteen (19) member Board of Directors, as set forth in §54.703. The Administrator's Board of Directors shall establish three Committees of the Board of Directors, as set forth in §54.705: (1) the Schools and Libraries Committee, which shall oversee the schools and libraries support mechanism; (2) the Rural Health Care Committee, which shall oversee the rural health care support mechanism; and (3) the High Cost and Low Income Committee, which shall oversee the high cost and low income

support mechanism. The Board of Directors shall not modify substantially the power or authority of the Committees of the Board without prior approval from the Federal Communications Commission.

(c)(1) The Administrator shall establish three divisions:

(i) The Schools and Libraries Division, which shall perform duties and functions in connection with the schools and libraries support mechanism under the direction of the Schools and Libraries Committee of the Board, as set forth in §54.705(a);

(ii) The Rural Health Care Division, which shall perform duties and functions in connection with the rural health care support mechanism under the direction of the Rural Health Care Committee of the Board, as set forth in §54.705(b); and

(iii) The High Cost and Low Income Division, which shall perform duties and functions in connection with the high cost and low income support mechanism, the interstate access universal service support mechanism for price cap carriers described in subpart J of this part, and the interstate common line support mechanism for rate-of-return carriers described in subpart K of this part, under the direction of the High Cost and Low Income Committee of the Board, as set forth in §54.705(c).

(2) As directed by the Committees of the Board set forth in §54.705, these divisions shall perform the duties and functions unique to their respective support mechanisms.

(d) The Administrator shall be managed by a Chief Executive Officer, as set forth in §54.704. The Chief Executive Officer shall serve on the Committees of the Board established in §54.705.

[63 FR 70572, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 38689, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57739, Sept. 26, 2000; 66 FR 59727, Nov. 30, 2001; 68 FR 36943, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.702 Administrator's functions and responsibilities.

(a) The Administrator, and the divisions therein, shall be responsible for administering the schools and libraries support mechanism, the rural health care support mechanism, the high cost support mechanism, the low income support mechanism, the interstate access universal service support mechanism described in subpart J of this part, and the interstate common line support mechanism described in subpart K of this part.

(b) The Administrator shall be responsible for billing contributors, collecting contributions to the universal service support mechanisms, and disbursing universal service support funds.

(c) The Administrator may not make policy, interpret unclear provisions of the statute or rules, or interpret the intent of Congress. Where the Act or the Commission's rules are

unclear, or do not address a particular situation, the Administrator shall seek guidance from the Commission.

(d) The Administrator may advocate positions before the Commission and its staff only on administrative matters relating to the universal service support mechanisms.

(e) The Administrator shall maintain books of account separate from those of the National Exchange Carrier Association, of which the Administrator is an independent subsidiary. The Administrator's books of account shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Administrator may borrow start up funds from the National Exchange Carrier Association. Such funds may not be drawn from the Telecommunications Relay Services (TRS) fund or TRS administrative expense accounts.

(f) The Administrator shall create and maintain a website, as defined in §54.5, on which applications for services will be posted on behalf of schools, libraries and rural health care providers.

(g) The Administrator shall file with the Commission and Congress an annual report by March 31 of each year. The report shall detail the Administrator's operations, activities, and accomplishments for the prior year, including information about participation in each of the universal service support mechanisms and administrative action intended to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. The report also shall include an assessment of subcontractors' performance, and an itemization of monthly administrative costs that shall include all expenses, receipts, and payments associated with the administration of the universal service support programs. The Administrator shall consult each year with Commission staff to determine the scope and content of the annual report.

(h) The Administrator shall report quarterly to the Commission on the disbursement of universal service support program funds. The Administrator shall keep separate accounts for the amounts of money collected and disbursed for eligible schools and libraries, rural health care providers, low-income consumers, interstate access universal service support, interstate common line support, and high-cost and insular areas.

(i) Information based on the Administrator's reports will be made public by the Commission at least once a year as part of a Monitoring Report.

(j) The Administrator shall provide the Commission full access to the data collected pursuant to the administration of the universal service support programs.

(k) Pursuant to §64.903 of this chapter, the Administrator shall file with the Commission a cost allocation manual (CAM) that describes the accounts and procedures the Administrator will use to allocate the shared costs of administering the universal service support mechanisms and its other operations.

(l) The Administrator shall make available to whomever the Commission directs, free of

charge, any and all intellectual property, including, but not limited to, all records and information generated by or resulting from its role in administering the support mechanisms, if its participation in administering the universal service support mechanisms ends.

(m) If its participation in administering the universal service support mechanisms ends, the Administrator shall be subject to close-out audits at the end of its term.

(n) The Administrator shall account for the financial transactions of the Universal Service Fund in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for federal agencies and maintain the accounts of the Universal Service Fund in accordance with the United States Government Standard General Ledger. When the Administrator, or any independent auditor hired by the Administrator, conducts audits of the beneficiaries of the Universal Service Fund, contributors to the Universal Service Fund or any other providers of services under the universal service support mechanisms, such audits shall be conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. In administering the Universal Service Fund, the Administrator shall also comply with all relevant and applicable federal financial management and reporting statutes.

[63 FR 70573, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57739, Sept. 26, 2000; 66 FR 59727, Nov. 30, 2001; 67 FR 11259, Mar. 13, 2002; 69 FR 5719, Feb. 6, 2004]

§ 54.703 The Administrator's Board of Directors.

(a) The Administrator shall have a Board of Directors separate from the Board of Directors of the National Exchange Carrier Association. The National Exchange Carrier Association's Board of Directors shall be prohibited from participating in the functions of the Administrator.

(b) *Board composition.* The independent subsidiary's Board of Directors shall consist of nineteen (19) directors:

(1) Three directors shall represent incumbent local exchange carriers, with one director representing the Bell Operating Companies and GTE, one director representing ILECs (other than the Bell Operating Companies) with annual operating revenues in excess of \$40 million, and one director representing ILECs (other than the Bell Operating Companies) with annual operating revenues of \$40 million or less;

(2) Two directors shall represent interexchange carriers, with one director representing interexchange carriers with more than \$3 billion in annual operating revenues and one director representing interexchange carriers with annual operating revenues of \$3 billion or less;

- (3) One director shall represent commercial mobile radio service (CMRS) providers;
- (4) One director shall represent competitive local exchange carriers;
- (5) One director shall represent cable operators;
- (6) One director shall represent information service providers;
- (7) Three directors shall represent schools that are eligible to receive discounts pursuant to §54.501;
- (8) One director shall represent libraries that are eligible to receive discounts pursuant to §54.501;
- (9) Two directors shall represent rural health care providers that are eligible to receive supported services pursuant to §54.601;
- (10) One director shall represent low-income consumers;
- (11) One director shall represent state telecommunications regulators;
- (12) One director shall represent state consumer advocates; and
- (13) The Chief Executive Officer of the Administrator.

(c) *Selection process for board of directors.* (1) Sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of a director's term, the industry or non-industry group that is represented by such director on the Administrator's Board of Directors, as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, shall nominate by consensus a new director. The industry or non-industry group shall submit the name of its nominee for a seat on the Administrator's Board of Directors, along with relevant professional and biographical information about the nominee, to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. Only members of the industry or non-industry group that a Board member will represent may submit a nomination for that position.

(2) The name of an industry or non-industry group's nominee shall be filed with the Office of the Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission in accordance with part 1 of this chapter. The document nominating a candidate shall be captioned "In the matter of: Nomination for Universal Service Administrator's Board of Directors" and shall reference FCC Docket Nos. 97-21 and 96-45. Each nomination shall specify the position on the Board of Directors for which such nomination is submitted. Two copies of the document nominating a candidate shall be submitted to the Wireline Competition Bureau's Telecommunications Access Policy Division.

(3) The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall review the nominations submitted by industry and non-industry groups and select each director of the

Administrator's Board of Directors, as each director's term expires pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section. If an industry or non-industry group does not reach consensus on a nominee or fails to submit a nomination for a position on the Administrator's Board of Directors, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall select an individual to represent such group on the Administrator's Board of Directors.

(d) *Board member terms.* The directors of the Administrator's Board shall be appointed for three-year terms, except that the Chief Executive Officer shall be a permanent member of the Board. Board member terms shall run from January 1 of the first year of the term to December 31 of the third year of the term, except that, for purposes of the term beginning on January 1, 1999, the terms of the six directors shall expire on December 31, 2000, the terms of another six directors on December 31, 2001, and the terms of the remaining six directors on December 31, 2002. Directors may be reappointed for subsequent terms pursuant to the initial nomination and appointment process described in paragraph (c) of this section. If a Board member vacates his or her seat prior to the completion of his or her term, the Administrator will notify the Wireline Competition Bureau of such vacancy, and a successor will be chosen pursuant to the nomination and appointment process described in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) All meetings of the Administrator's Board of Directors shall be open to the public and held in Washington, D.C.

(f) Each member of the Administrator's Board of Directors shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses directly incurred as a result of his or her participation on the Administrator's Board of Directors.

[63 FR 70573, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 67 FR 13226, Mar. 21, 2002]

Effective Date Note: At 63 FR 70573, Dec. 21, 1998, §54.703 was revised. Paragraph (c) contains modified information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approval has been given by the Office of Management and Budget.

§ 54.704 The Administrator's Chief Executive Officer.

(a) *Chief Executive Officer's functions.* (1) The Chief Executive Officer shall have management responsibility for the administration of the federal universal service support mechanisms.

(2) The Chief Executive Officer shall have management responsibility for all employees of the Universal Service Administrative Company. The Chief Executive Officer may delegate such responsibility to heads of the divisions established in §54.701(g).

(3) The Chief Executive Officer shall serve on the Administrator's Board of Directors as set forth in §54.703(b) and on the Committees of the Board established under §54.705.

(b) *Selection process for the Chief Executive Officer.* (1) The members of the Board of Directors of the Administrator shall nominate by consensus a Chief Executive Officer. The Board of Directors shall submit the name of its nominee for Chief Executive Officer, along with relevant professional and biographical information about the nominee, to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

(2) The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall review the nomination submitted by the Administrator's Board of Directors. Subject to the Chairman's approval, the nominee shall be appointed as the Administrator's Chief Executive Officer.

(3) If the Board of Directors does not reach consensus on a nominee or fails to submit a nomination for the Chief Executive Officer, the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission shall select a Chief Executive Officer.

[63 FR 70574, Dec. 21, 1998]

§ 54.705 Committees of the Administrator's Board of Directors.

(a) *Schools and Libraries Committee.*—(1) *Committee functions.* The Schools and Libraries Committee shall oversee the administration of the schools and libraries support mechanism by the Schools and Libraries Division. The Schools and Libraries Committee shall have the authority to make decisions concerning:

(i) How the Administrator projects demand for the schools and libraries support mechanism;

(ii) Development of applications and associated instructions as needed for the schools and libraries support mechanism;

(iii) Administration of the application process, including activities to ensure compliance with Federal Communications Commission rules and regulations;

(iv) Performance of outreach and education functions;

(v) Review of bills for services that are submitted by schools and libraries;

(vi) Monitoring demand for the purpose of determining when the \$2 billion trigger has been reached;

(vii) Implementation of the rules of priority in accordance with §54.507(g) of this chapter;

(viii) Review and certification of technology plans when a state agency has indicated that it will not be able to review such plans within a reasonable time;

(ix) The classification of schools and libraries as urban or rural and the use of the discount matrix established in §54.505(c) of this chapter to set the discount rate to be applied to

services purchased by eligible schools and libraries;

(x) Performance of audits of beneficiaries under the schools and libraries support mechanism; and

(xi) Development and implementation of other functions unique to the schools and libraries support mechanism.

(2) *Committee composition.* The Schools and Libraries Committee shall consist of the following members of the Administrator's Board of Directors:

(i) Three school representatives;

(ii) One library representative;

(iii) One service provider representative;

(iv) One at-large representative elected by the Administrator's Board of Directors; and

(v) The Administrator's Chief Executive Officer.

(b) *Rural Health Care Committee.*—(1) *Committee functions.* The Rural Health Care Committee shall oversee the administration of the rural health care support mechanism by the Rural Health Care Division. The Rural Health Care Committee shall have authority to make decisions concerning:

(i) How the Administrator projects demand for the rural health care support mechanism;

(ii) Development of applications and associated instructions as needed for the rural health care support mechanism;

(iii) Administration of the application process, including activities to ensure compliance with Federal Communications Commission rules and regulations;

(iv) Calculation of support levels under §54.609;

(v) Performance of outreach and education functions;

(vi) Review of bills for services that are submitted by rural health care providers;

(vii) Monitoring demand for the purpose of determining when the \$400 million cap has been reached;

(viii) Performance of audits of beneficiaries under the rural health care support mechanism;

and

(ix) Development and implementation of other functions unique to the rural health care support mechanism.

(2) *Committee composition.* The Rural Health Care Committee shall consist of the following members of the Administrator's Board of Directors:

(i) Two rural health care representatives;

(ii) One service provider representative;

(iii) Two at-large representatives elected by the Administrator's Board of Directors;

(iv) One State telecommunications regulator, one state consumer advocate; and

(v) The Administrator's Chief Executive Officer.

(c) *High Cost and Low Income Committee*—(1) *Committee functions.* The High Cost and Low Income Committee shall oversee the administration of the high cost and low income support mechanisms, the interstate access universal service support mechanism for price cap carriers described in subpart J of this part, and the interstate common line support mechanism for rate-of-return carriers described in subpart K of this part by the High Cost and Low Income Division. The High Cost and Low Income Committee shall have the authority to make decisions concerning:

(i) How the Administrator projects demand for the high cost, low income, interstate access universal service, and interstate common line support mechanisms;

(ii) Development of applications and associated instructions as needed for the high cost, low income, interstate access universal service, and interstate common line support mechanisms;

(iii) Administration of the application process, including activities to ensure compliance with Federal Communications Commission rules and regulations;

(iv) Performance of audits of beneficiaries under the high cost, low income, interstate access universal service and interstate common line support mechanisms; and

(v) Development and implementation of other functions unique to the high cost, low income, interstate access universal service and interstate common line support mechanisms.

(d) *Binding Authority of Committees of the Board.*

(1) Any action taken by the Committees of the Board established in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section shall be binding on the Board of Directors of the Administrator, unless

such action is presented for review to the Board by the Administrator's Chief Executive Officer and the Board disapproves of such action by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of directors, as defined in the Administrator's by-laws.

(2) The budgets prepared by each Committee shall be subject to Board review as part of the Administrator's combined budget. The Board shall not modify the budgets prepared by the Committees of the Board unless such modification is approved by a two-thirds vote of a quorum of the Board, as defined in the Administrator's by-laws.

[63 FR 70574, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57739, Sept. 26, 2000; 66 FR 59728, Nov. 30, 2001]

§ 54.706 Contributions.

(a) Entities that provide interstate telecommunications to the public, or to such classes of users as to be effectively available to the public, for a fee will be considered telecommunications carriers providing interstate telecommunications services and must contribute to the universal service support programs. Interstate telecommunications include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Cellular telephone and paging services;
- (2) Mobile radio services;
- (3) Operator services;
- (4) Personal communications services (PCS);
- (5) Access to interexchange service;
- (6) Special access service;
- (7) WATS;
- (8) Toll-free service;
- (9) 900 service;
- (10) Message telephone service (MTS);
- (11) Private line service;
- (12) Telex;

- (13) Telegraph;
- (14) Video services;
- (15) Satellite service;
- (16) Resale of interstate services; and
- (17) Payphone services.

(b) Prior to April 1, 2003, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, every telecommunications carrier that provides interstate telecommunications services, every provider of interstate telecommunications that offers telecommunications for a fee on a non-common carrier basis, and every payphone provider that is an aggregator shall contribute to the federal universal service support mechanisms on the basis of its interstate and international end-user telecommunications revenues, net of prior period actual contributions. Beginning April 1, 2003, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, every such provider, [including cable modem providers and Internet Service Providers](#), shall contribute on the basis of its projected collected interstate and international end-user telecommunications revenues, net of projected contributions.

(c) Prior to April 1, 2003, any entity required to contribute to the federal universal service support mechanisms whose interstate end-user telecommunications revenues comprise less than 12 percent of its combined interstate and international end-user telecommunications revenues shall contribute to the federal universal service support mechanisms for high cost areas, low-income consumers, schools and libraries, and rural health care providers based only on such entity's interstate end-user telecommunications revenues, net of prior period actual contributions. Beginning April 1, 2003, any entity required to contribute to the federal universal service support mechanisms whose projected collected interstate end-user telecommunications revenues comprise less than 12 percent of its combined projected collected interstate and international end-user telecommunications revenues shall contribute based only on such entity's projected collected interstate end-user telecommunications revenues, net of projected contributions. For purposes of this paragraph, an "entity" shall refer to the entity that is subject to the universal service reporting requirements in §54.711 and shall include all of that entity's affiliated providers of telecommunications services.

(d) Entities providing open video systems (OVS), cable leased access, or direct broadcast satellite (DBS) services are not required to contribute on the basis of revenues derived from those services. The following entities will not be required to contribute to universal service: non-profit health care providers; broadcasters; systems integrators that derive less than five percent of their systems integration revenues from the resale of telecommunications.

[63 FR 70575, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 60358, Nov. 5, 1999; 67 FR 11260, Mar. 13, 2002; 67 FR 79532, Dec. 30, 2002]

§ 54.707 Audit controls.

The Administrator shall have authority to audit contributors and carriers reporting data to the administrator. The Administrator shall establish procedures to verify discounts, offsets, and support amounts provided by the universal service support programs, and may suspend or delay discounts, offsets, and support amounts provided to a carrier if the carrier fails to provide adequate verification of discounts, offsets, or support amounts provided upon reasonable request, or if directed by the Commission to do so. The Administrator shall not provide reimbursements, offsets or support amounts pursuant to part 36 and §69.116 through 69.117 of this chapter, and subparts D, E, and G of this part to a carrier until the carrier has provided to the Administrator a true and correct copy of the decision of a state commission designating that carrier as an eligible telecommunications carrier in accordance with §54.201.

§ 54.708 De minimis exemption.

If a contributor's contribution to universal service in any given year is less than \$10,000 that contributor will not be required to submit a contribution or Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet for that year unless it is required to do so by our rules governing Telecommunications Relay Service (47 CFR 64.601 *et seq.* of this chapter), numbering administration (47 CFR 52.1 *et seq.* of this chapter), or shared costs of local number portability (47 CFR 52.21 *et seq.* of this chapter). If a contributor improperly claims exemption from the contribution requirement, it will be subject to the criminal provisions of sections 220(d) and (e) of the Act regarding willful false submissions and will be required to pay the amounts withheld plus interest.

[64 FR 41331, July 30, 1999]

§ 54.709 Computations of required contributions to universal service support mechanisms.

(a) Prior to April 1, 2003, contributions to the universal service support mechanisms shall be based on contributors' end-user telecommunications revenues and on a contribution factor determined quarterly by the Commission. Contributions to the mechanisms beginning April 1, 2003 shall be based on contributors' projected collected end-user telecommunications revenues, and on a contribution factor determined quarterly by the Commission.

(1) For funding the federal universal service support mechanisms prior to April 1, 2003, the subject revenues will be contributors' interstate and international revenues derived from domestic end users for telecommunications or telecommunications services, net of prior period actual contributions. Beginning April 1, 2003, the subject revenues will be contributors' projected collected interstate and international revenues derived from domestic end users for telecommunications or telecommunications services, net of projected

contributions.

(2) Prior to April 1, 2003, the quarterly universal service contribution factor shall be determined by the Commission based on the ratio of total projected quarterly expenses of the universal service support mechanisms to the total end-user interstate and international telecommunications revenues, net of prior period actual contributions. Beginning April 1, 2003, the quarterly universal service contribution factor shall be determined by the Commission based on the ratio of total projected quarterly expenses of the universal service support mechanisms to the total projected collected end-user interstate and international telecommunications revenues, net of projected contributions. The Commission shall approve the Administrator's quarterly projected costs of the universal service support mechanisms, taking into account demand for support and administrative expenses. The total subject revenues shall be compiled by the Administrator based on information contained in the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheets described in §54.711(a).

(3) Total projected expenses for the federal universal service support mechanisms for each quarter must be approved by the Commission before they are used to calculate the quarterly contribution factor and individual contributions. For each quarter, the Administrator must submit its projections of demand for the federal universal service support mechanisms for high-cost areas, low-income consumers, schools and libraries, and rural health care providers, respectively, and the basis for those projections, to the Commission and the Wireline Competition Bureau at least sixty (60) calendar days prior to the start of that quarter. For each quarter, the Administrator must submit its projections of administrative expenses for the high-cost mechanism, the low-income mechanism, the schools and libraries mechanism and the rural health care mechanism and the basis for those projections to the Commission and the Wireline Competition Bureau at least sixty (60) calendar days prior to the start of that quarter. Based on data submitted to the Administrator on the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheets, the Administrator must submit the total contribution base to the Wireline Competition Bureau at least thirty (30) days before the start of each quarter. The projections of demand and administrative expenses and the contribution factor shall be announced by the Commission in a public notice and shall be made available on the Commission's website. The Commission reserves the right to set projections of demand and administrative expenses at amounts that the Commission determines will serve the public interest at any time within the fourteen-day period following release of the Commission's public notice. If the Commission take no action within fourteen (14) days of the date of release of the public notice announcing the projections of demand and administrative expenses, the projections of demand and administrative expenses, and the contribution factor shall be deemed approved by the Commission. Except as provided in §54.706(c), the Administrator shall apply the quarterly contribution factor, once approved by the Commission, to contributor's interstate and international end-user telecommunications revenues to calculate the amount of individual contributions.

(b) If the contributions received by the Administrator in a quarter exceed the amount of universal service support program contributions and administrative costs for that quarter,

the excess payments will be carried forward to the following quarter. The contribution factors for the following quarter will take into consideration the projected costs of the support mechanisms for that quarter and the excess contributions carried over from the previous quarter.

(c) If the contributions received by the Administrator in a quarter are inadequate to meet the amount of universal service support program payments and administrative costs for that quarter, the Administrator shall request authority from the Commission to borrow funds commercially, with such debt secured by future contributions. Subsequent contribution factors will take into consideration the projected costs of the support mechanisms and the additional costs associated with borrowing funds.

(d) If a contributor fails to file a Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet by the date on which it is due, the Administrator shall bill that contributor based on whatever relevant data the Administrator has available, including, but not limited to, the number of lines presubscribed to the contributor and data from previous years, taking into consideration any estimated changes in such data.

[62 FR 41305, Aug. 1, 1997, as amended at 62 FR 65038, Dec. 10, 1997; 63 FR 2132, Jan. 13, 1998; 63 FR 43098, Aug. 12, 1998; 63 FR 70576, Dec. 21, 1998; 64 FR 41331, July 30, 1999; 64 FR 60358, Nov. 5, 1999; 66 FR 16151, Mar. 23, 2001; 67 FR 11260, Mar. 13, 2002; 67 FR 13227, Mar. 21, 2002; 67 FR 79533, Dec. 30, 2002; 68 FR 38642, June 30, 2003]

§ 54.711 Contributor reporting requirements.

(a) Contributions shall be calculated and filed in accordance with the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet which shall be published in the Federal Register. The Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet sets forth information that the contributor must submit to the Administrator on a quarterly and annual basis. The Commission shall announce by Public Notice published in the Federal Register and on its website the manner of payment and dates by which payments must be made. An executive officer of the contributor must certify to the truth and accuracy of historical data included in the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet, and that any projections in the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet represent a good-faith estimate based on the contributor's policies and procedures. The Commission or the Administrator may verify any information contained in the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet. Contributors shall maintain records and documentation to justify information reported in the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet, including the methodology used to determine projections, for three years and shall provide such records and documentation to the Commission or the Administrator upon request. Inaccurate or untruthful information contained in the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet may lead to prosecution under the criminal provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code. The Administrator shall advise the Commission of any enforcement issues that arise and provide any suggested

response.

(b) The Commission shall have access to all data reported to the Administrator. Contributors may make requests for Commission nondisclosure of company-specific revenue information under §0.459 of this chapter by so indicating on the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet at the time that the subject data are submitted. The Commission shall make all decisions regarding nondisclosure of company-specific information. The Administrator shall keep confidential all data obtained from contributors, shall not use such data except for purposes of administering the universal service support programs, and shall not disclose such data in company-specific form unless directed to do so by the Commission. Subject to any restrictions imposed by the Chief of the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Universal Service Administrator may share data obtained from contributors with the administrators of the North American Numbering Plan administration cost recovery (See 47 CFR 52.16 of this chapter), the local number portability cost recovery (See 47 CFR 52.32 of this chapter), and the TRS Fund (See 47 CFR 64.604(c)(4)(iii)(H) of this chapter). The Administrator shall keep confidential all data obtained from other administrators and shall not use such data except for purposes of administering the universal service support mechanisms.

(c) The Bureau may waive, reduce, modify, or eliminate contributor reporting requirements that prove unnecessary and require additional reporting requirements that the Bureau deems necessary to the sound and efficient administration of the universal service support mechanisms.

[64 FR 41332, July 30, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 16151, Mar. 23, 2001; 67 FR 13227, Mar. 21, 2002; 67 FR 79533, Dec. 30, 2002]

§ 54.712 Carrier recovery of universal service costs from end-users.

(a) Federal universal service contribution costs may be recovered through interstate telecommunications-related charges to end users. If a telecommunications carrier chooses to recover its federal universal service contribution costs through a line item on a customer's bill, as of April 1, 2003, the amount of the federal universal service line-item charge may not exceed the interstate telecommunications portion of that customer's bill times the relevant contribution factor.

(b) [Reserved]

[67 FR 79533, Dec. 30, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 15672, Apr. 1, 2003]

§ 54.713 Contributors' failure to report or to contribute.

A contributor that fails to file a Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet and subsequently is billed by the Administrator shall pay the amount for which it is billed. The Administrator may bill a contributor a separate assessment for reasonable costs incurred

because of that contributor's filing of an untruthful or inaccurate Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet, failure to file the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet, or late payment of contributions. Failure to file the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet or to submit required quarterly contributions may subject the contributor to the enforcement provisions of the Act and any other applicable law. The Administrator shall advise the Commission of any enforcement issues that arise and provide any suggested response. Once a contributor complies with the Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet filing requirements, the Administrator may refund any overpayments made by the contributor, less any fees, interest, or costs.

[64 FR 41332, July 30, 1999]

§ 54.715 Administrative expenses of the Administrator.

(a) The annual administrative expenses of the Administrator should be commensurate with the administrative expenses of programs of similar size, with the exception of the salary levels for officers and employees of the Administrator described in paragraph (b) of this section. The annual administrative expenses may include, but are not limited to, salaries of officers and operations personnel, the costs of borrowing funds, equipment costs, operating expenses, directors' expenses, and costs associated with auditing contributors of support recipients.

(b) All officers and employees of the Administrator may be compensated at an annual rate of pay, including any non-regular payments, bonuses, or other compensation, in an amount not to exceed the rate of basic pay in effect for Level I of the Executive Schedule under 5 U.S.C. 5312.

Note to paragraph

(b): The compensation to be included when calculating whether an employee's rate of pay exceeds Level I of the Executive Schedule does not include life insurance benefits, retirement benefits (including payments to 401(k) plans), health insurance benefits, or other similar benefits, provided that any such benefits are reasonably comparable to benefits that are provided to employees of the federal government.

(c) The Administrator shall submit to the Commission projected quarterly budgets at least sixty (60) days prior to the start of every quarter. The Commission must approve the projected quarterly budgets before the Administrator disburses funds under the federal universal service support mechanisms. The administrative expenses incurred by the Administrator in connection with the schools and libraries support mechanism, the rural health care support mechanism, the high cost support mechanism, the low income support mechanism, the interstate access universal service support mechanism, and the interstate common line support mechanism shall be deducted from the annual funding of each respective support mechanism. The expenses deducted from the annual funding for each support mechanism also shall include the Administrator's joint and common costs allocated

to each support mechanism pursuant to the cost allocation manual filed by the Administrator under §64.903 of this chapter.

[63 FR 70576, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57739, Sept. 26, 2000; 66 FR 59728, Nov. 30, 2001; 69 FR 5719, Feb. 6, 2004]

§ 54.717 Audits of the Administrator.

The Administrator shall obtain and pay for an annual audit conducted by an independent auditor to examine its operations and books of account to determine, among other things, whether the Administrator is properly administering the universal service support mechanisms to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse:

(a) Before selecting an independent auditor, the Administrator shall submit preliminary audit requirements, including the proposed scope of the audit and the extent of compliance and substantive testing, to the Wireline Competition Bureau.

(b) The Wireline Competition Bureau shall review the preliminary audit requirements to determine whether they are adequate to meet the audit objectives. The Wireline Competition Bureau shall prescribe modifications that shall be incorporated into the final audit requirements.

(c) After the audit requirements have been approved by the Wireline Competition Bureau, the Administrator shall engage within thirty (30) calendar days an independent auditor to conduct the annual audit required by this paragraph. In making its selection, the Administrator shall not engage any independent auditor who has been involved in designing any of the accounting or reporting systems under review in the audit.

(d) The independent auditor selected by the Administrator to conduct the annual audit shall be instructed by the Administrator to develop a detailed audit program based on the final audit requirements and shall be instructed by the Administrator to submit the audit program to the Wireline Competition Bureau. The Wireline Competition Bureau shall review the audit program and make modifications, as needed, that shall be incorporated into the final audit program. During the course of the audit, the Wireline Competition Bureau may direct the Administrator to direct the independent auditor to take any actions necessary to ensure compliance with the audit requirements.

(e) During the course of the audit, the Administrator shall instruct the independent auditor to:

(1) Inform the Wireline Competition Bureau of any revisions to the final audit program or to the scope of the audit;

(2) Notify the Wireline Competition Bureau of any meetings with the Administrator in

which audit findings are discussed; and

(3) Submit to the Chief of the Wireline Competition Bureau any accounting or rule interpretations necessary to complete the audit.

(f) Within 105 calendar days after the end of the audit period, but prior to discussing the audit findings with the Administrator, the independent auditor shall be instructed by the Administrator to submit a draft of the audit report to the Wireline Competition Bureau Audit Staff.

(g) The Wireline Competition Bureau shall review the audit findings and audit workpapers and offer its recommendations concerning the conduct of the audit or the audit findings to the independent auditor. Exceptions of the Wireline Competition Bureau to the findings and conclusions of the independent auditor that remain unresolved shall be included in the final audit report.

(h) Within fifteen (15) calendar days after receiving the Wireline Competition Bureau's recommendations and making any revisions to the audit report, the Administrator shall instruct the independent auditor to submit the audit report to the Administrator for its response to the audit findings. At this time the auditor also must send copies of its audit findings to the Wireline Competition Bureau. The Administrator shall provide the independent auditor time to perform additional audit work recommended by the Wireline Competition Bureau.

(i) Within thirty (30) calendar days after receiving the audit report, the Administrator shall respond to the audit findings and send copies of its response to the Wireline Competition Bureau. The Administrator shall instruct the independent auditor that any reply that the independent auditor wishes to make to the Administrator's responses shall be sent to the Wireline Competition Bureau as well as the Administrator. The Administrator's response and the independent auditor's replies shall be included in the final audit report;

(j) Within ten (10) calendar days after receiving the response of the Administrator, the independent auditor shall file with the Commission the final audit report.

(k) Based on the final audit report, the Chief of the Wireline Competition Bureau may take any action necessary to ensure that the universal service support mechanisms operate in a manner consistent with the requirements of this Part, as well as such other action as is deemed necessary and in the public interest.

[67 FR 13227, Mar. 21, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 18907, Apr. 17, 2003]

Subpart I—Review of Decisions Issued by the Administrator

§ 54.719 Parties permitted to seek review of Administrator decisions.

(a) Any person aggrieved by an action taken by a division of the Administrator, as defined in §54.701(g), may seek review from the appropriate Committee of the Board, as defined in §54.705.

(b) Any person aggrieved by an action taken by the Administrator pertaining to a billing, collection or disbursement matter that falls outside the jurisdiction of the Committees of the Board may seek review from the Board of Directors of the Administrator, as defined in §54.703.

(c) Any person aggrieved by an action taken by a division of the Administrator, as defined in §54.701(g), a Committee of the Board of the Administrator, as defined in §54.705, or the Board of Directors of the Administrator, as defined in §54.703, may seek review from the Federal Communications Commission, as set forth in §54.722.

[63 FR 70577, Dec. 21, 1998]

§ 54.720 Filing deadlines.

(a) An affected party requesting review of an Administrator decision by the Commission pursuant to §54.719(c), shall file such a request within sixty (60) days of the issuance of the decision by a division or Committee of the Board of the Administrator.

(b) An affected party requesting review of a division decision by a Committee of the Board pursuant to §54.719(a), shall file such request within sixty (60) days of issuance of the decision by the division.

(c) An affected party requesting review by the Board of Directors pursuant to §54.719(b) regarding a billing, collection, or disbursement matter that falls outside the jurisdiction of the Committees of the Board shall file such request within sixty (60) days of issuance of the Administrator's decision.

(d) The filing of a request for review with a Committee of the Board under §54.719(a) or with the full Board under §54.719(b), shall toll the time period for seeking review from the Federal Communications Commission. Where the time for filing an appeal has been tolled, the party that filed the request for review from a Committee of the Board or the full Board shall have sixty (60) days from the date the Committee or the Board issues a decision to file an appeal with the Commission.

(e) In all cases of requests for review filed under §54.719, the request for review shall be deemed filed on the postmark date. If the postmark date cannot be determined, the applicant must file a sworn affidavit stating the date that the request for review was mailed.

(f) Parties shall adhere to the time periods for filing oppositions and replies set forth in 47

CFR 1.45.

[63 FR 70577, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 68 FR 36943, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.721 General filing requirements.

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, a request for review of an Administrator decision by the Federal Communications Commission shall be filed with the Federal Communications Commission's Office of the Secretary in accordance with the general requirements set forth in part 1 of this chapter. The request for review shall be captioned "In the matter of Request for Review by (name of party seeking review) of Decision of Universal Service Administrator" and shall reference the applicable docket numbers.

(b) A request for review pursuant to §54.719(a) through (c) shall contain:

(1) A statement setting forth the party's interest in the matter presented for review;

(2) A full statement of relevant, material facts with supporting affidavits and documentation;

(3) The question presented for review, with reference, where appropriate, to the relevant Federal Communications Commission rule, Commission order, or statutory provision;

(4) A statement of the relief sought and the relevant statutory or regulatory provision pursuant to which such relief is sought.

(c) A copy of a request for review that is submitted to the Federal Communications Commission shall be served on the Administrator consistent with the requirement for service of documents set forth in §1.47 of this chapter.

(d) If a request for review filed pursuant to §54.720(a) through (c) alleges prohibitive conduct on the part of a third party, such request for review shall be served on the third party consistent with the requirement for service of documents set forth in §1.47 of this chapter. The third party may file a response to the request for review. Any response filed by the third party shall adhere to the time period for filing replies set forth in §1.45 of this chapter and the requirement for service of documents set forth in §1.47 of this chapter.

[63 FR 70578, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 68 FR 36944, June 20, 2003]

§ 54.722 Review by the Wireline Competition Bureau or the Commission.

(a) Requests for review of Administrator decisions that are submitted to the Federal Communications Commission shall be considered and acted upon by the Wireline Competition Bureau; provided, however, that requests for review that raise novel questions

of fact, law or policy shall be considered by the full Commission.

(b) An affected party may seek review of a decision issued under delegated authority by the Common Carrier Bureau pursuant to the rules set forth in part 1 of this chapter.

[63 FR 70578, Dec. 21, 1998, as amended at 67 FR 13228, Mar. 21, 2002]

§ 54.723 Standard of review.

(a) The Wireline Competition Bureau shall conduct *de novo* review of request for review of decisions issue by the Administrator.

(b) The Federal Communications Commission shall conduct *de novo* review of requests for review of decisions by the Administrator that involve novel questions of fact, law, or policy; provided, however, that the Commission shall not conduct *de novo* review of decisions issued by the Wireline Competition Bureau under delegated authority.

[67 FR 13228, Mar. 21, 2002]

§ 54.724 Time periods for Commission approval of Administrator decisions.

(a) The Wireline Competition Bureau shall, within ninety (90) days, take action in response to a request for review of an Administrator decision that is properly before it. The Wireline Competition Bureau may extend the time period for taking action on a request for review of an Administrator decision for a period of up to ninety days. The Commission may also at any time, extend the time period for taking action of a request for review of an Administrator decision pending before the Wireline Competition Bureau.

(b) The Commission shall issue a written decision in response to a request for review of an Administrator decision that involves novel questions of fact, law, or policy within ninety (90) days. The Commission may extend the time period for taking action on the request for review of an Administrator decision. The Wireline Competition Bureau also may extend action on a request for review of an Administrator decision for a period of up to ninety days.

[67 FR 13228, Mar. 21, 2002]

§ 54.725 Universal service disbursements during pendency of a request for review and Administrator decision.

(a) When a party has sought review of an Administrator decision under §54.719(a) through (c) in connection with the schools and libraries support mechanism or the rural health care support mechanism, the Administrator shall not reimburse a service provider for the provision of discounted services until a final decision has been issued either by the Administrator or by the Federal Communications Commission; provided, however, that the Administrator may disburse funds for any amount of support that is not the subject of an

appeal.

(b) When a party has sought review of an Administrator decision under §54.719(a) through (c) in connection with the high cost and low income support mechanisms, the Administrator shall not disburse support to a service provider until a final decision has been issued either by the Administrator or by the Federal Communications Commission; provided, however, that the Administrator may disburse funds for any amount of support that is not the subject of an appeal.

Subpart J—Interstate Access Universal Service Support Mechanism

§ 54.800 Terms and definitions.

(a) *Average Price Cap CMT Revenue Per Line Month in a Study Area* has the same meaning as that term is defined in §61.3(d) of this chapter, except that it includes exogenous changes in effect prior to the effective date of a calculation made pursuant to §54.808 and exogenous changes not yet effective related to the sale or acquisition of exchanges, but excludes any other exogenous changes or other changes made pursuant to §61.45(i)(4) of this chapter that are not yet effective.

(b) *Base Period Lines*. For purposes of calculations pursuant to this subpart, Base Period Lines are the number of lines for a given study area or zone as of the end of the quarter ending 6 months prior to the effective date of a calculation pursuant to §54.808.

(c) *Interstate Access Universal Service Support Benchmark* shall mean, for residential and single-line business lines, \$7.00, and for multi-line business lines, \$9.20.

(d) *Minimum Adjustment Amount (MAA)* is defined in §54.806(f).

(e) *MAA Phase In Percentage* is:

50% as of July 1, 2000,

75% as of July 1, 2001,

100% as of July 1, 2002.

(f) *Minimum Delta (MD)* is defined in §54.806(d).

(g) *Minimum Support Requirement (MSR)* is defined in §54.806(g).

(h) *Nationwide Total Above Benchmark Revenues* is defined in §54.806(b).

(i) *Price Cap Local Exchange Carrier* is defined in §61.3(aa) of this chapter.

(j) *Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support for a Study Area* is the amount calculated pursuant to §54.804.

(k) *Preliminary Study Area Universal Service Support (PSAUSS)* is defined in §54.806(c).

(l) *Study Area Above Benchmark Revenues* is the sum of all Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for all zones in the study area.

(m) *Study Area Access Universal Service Support (SAAUS)* is defined in §54.806 (i) and (j).

(n) *Total National Minimum Delta (TNMD)* is the nationwide sum of all study area Minimum Deltas.

(o) *Total National Minimum Support Requirement (TNMSR)* is the sum of the MSR for all price cap local exchange carrier area study areas.

(p) *Zone Above Benchmark Revenues* is defined in §54.805(a)(2).

(q) *Zone Average Revenue per Line*. The amount calculated as follows:

Zone Average Revenue Per Line = $(25\% * (\text{Loop} + \text{Port})) + U$ (Uniform revenue per line adjustment)

Where:

Loop = the price for unbundled loops in a UNE zone. Port = the price for switch ports in that UNE zone. $U = [(\text{Average Price Cap CMT Revenue per Line month in a study area} * \text{price cap local exchange carrier Base Period Lines}) - (25\% * S (\text{price cap local exchange carrier Base Period Lines in a UNE Zone} * ((\text{Loop} + \text{Port}) \text{ for all zones})))] + \text{price cap local exchange carrier Base Period Lines in a study area}$.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57739, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.801 General.

(a) The total amount of universal service support under this subpart, excluding administrative expenses, for areas served by price cap local exchange carriers as of June 30, 2000, is targeted to be \$650 million per year, if no exchanges, other than those offered for sale prior to January 1, 2000, are sold to non-price-cap local exchange carriers or purchased from non-price cap local exchange carriers by price cap local exchange carriers.

(b) In the event that all or a portion of a study area served by a price cap local exchange carrier is sold to an entity other than a price cap local exchange carrier, and the study area or portion thereof was not offered for sale prior to January 1, 2000, then the support that would otherwise be provided under this subpart, had such study area or portion thereof not been

sold, will not be distributed or collected. Subsequent calculations will use the last reported data for the study area or portion thereof that was sold to determine the amount that will not be distributed or collected.

(c) In the event that a price cap local exchange carrier acquires additional exchanges, from an entity other than a price cap local exchange carrier, that acquisition should be reported to the Administrator pursuant to §54.802 and included in the determination of study area support pursuant to §54.806 for the areas served by the acquiring price cap LEC, beginning with the next support recalculation pursuant to §54.808.

(d) In the event that a price cap local exchange carrier acquires additional exchanges from an entity that is also a price cap local exchange carrier, the acquiring price cap local exchange carrier will receive support under this subpart at the same level as the selling price cap local exchange carrier formerly received, and both carriers will adjust their line counts accordingly beginning with the next quarterly report to the Administrator. At the subsequent report to the Administrator for purposes of recalculating support as required by §54.808, the acquiring and selling price cap local exchange carriers will reflect the acquired and sold lines, and will adjust the Average CMT Revenue per Line month for the affected study areas accordingly.

(e) The Administrator for the fund created by this subpart shall be the Universal Service Administrative Company.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57739, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.802 Obligations of local exchange carriers and the Administrator.

(a) Each Eligible Telecommunications Carrier that is providing service within an area served by a price cap local exchange carrier shall submit to the Administrator, on a quarterly basis on the last business day of March, June, September, and December of each year line count data showing the number of lines it serves for the period ending three months prior to the reporting date, within each price cap local exchange carrier study area disaggregated by UNE Zone if UNE Zones have been established within that study area, showing residential/single-line business and multi-line business line counts separately. For purposes of this report, and for purposes of computing support under this subpart, the aggregated residential/single-line business class lines reported include single and non-primary residential lines, single-line business lines, ISDN BRI and other related residential class lines. Similarly, the multi-line business class lines reported include multi-line business, centrex, ISDN PRI and other related business class lines assessed the End User Common Line charge pursuant to §69.152 of this chapter. For purposes of this report and for purposes of computing support under this subpart, lines served using resale of the price cap local exchange carrier's service pursuant to section 251(c)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall be considered lines served by the price cap local exchange carrier only and must be reported accordingly.

(b) In addition to the information submitted pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, each price cap local exchange carrier must submit to the Administrator, on June 30, 2000, October 15, 2000, and April 16, 2001 and annually thereafter or as determined by the Administrator according to §54.808:

(1)(i) Average Price Cap CMT Revenue per Line month in a study area for each of its study areas;

(ii) The rates established for UNE Loops and UNE Line Ports, by zone in those study areas where UNE Zones have been established as of the date of filing; and

(iii) Make available information sufficient to determine the boundaries of each UNE Zone within each of its study areas where such zones have been established;

(2) Provided, however, that after the June 30, 2000 filing, if there have been no changes since its previous filing a company may submit a statement that there have been no changes in lieu of such information, and further provided that, for study areas in which UNE Zones have been newly established since the last filing pursuant to this paragraph, the price cap local exchange carrier shall also report the information required by paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) and (b)(1)(iii) of this section to the Administrator on July 15, 2000, or January 15, 2001, as required.

(c) An eligible telecommunications carrier shall be eligible for support pursuant to this subpart only after it has filed all of the information required by paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section, where applicable. An eligible telecommunications carrier shall receive payment of support pursuant to this subpart only for such months the carrier is actually providing service to the end user. The Administrator shall ensure that there is periodic reconciliation of support payments.

(d) Upon receiving the information required to be filed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the Administrator shall:

(1) Perform the calculations described in §§54.804 through 54.807 of this subpart;

(2) Publish the results of these calculations showing Interstate Access Universal Service Support Per Line available in each price cap local exchange carrier study area, by UNE Zone and customer class;

(3) Collect the funds necessary to provide support pursuant to this subpart in accordance with subpart H;

(4) Distribute support calculated pursuant to the rules contained in this subpart; and

(5) Report quarterly to the Commission on the collection and distribution of funds under this subpart as described in §54.701(g). Fund distribution reporting will be by state and by

eligible telecommunications carrier within the state.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57739, 57740, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.803 Universal service zones.

(a) The zones used for determining interstate access universal service support shall be the same zones that would be used for End User Common Line (EUCL) charge deaveraging as described in §69.152(q)(2) of this chapter.

(b) In a price cap study area where the price cap local exchange carrier has not established state-approved prices for UNE loops by zone, the Administrator shall develop an estimate of the local exchange carrier's Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for transitional purposes, in order to reserve a portion of the fund for that study area. This estimate will be included by the Administrator in the Nationwide Study Area Above Benchmark Revenues calculated pursuant to §54.806.

(1) For the purpose of developing this transitional estimate, the loop and port costs estimated by the FCC cost model, or other substitute method if no model is available, shall be used.

(2) For the purpose of developing this transitional estimate, the administrator shall construct three zones. Wire centers within the study area will be grouped into these zones in such a way that each zone is assigned approximately one third of local exchange carrier base period lines in the study area, with the lowest cost wire centers assigned to Zone 1, the highest cost wire centers assigned to Zone 3, and the remainder to Zone 2.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57740, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.804 Preliminary minimum access universal service support for a study area calculated by the Administrator.

(a) If Average Price Cap CMT Revenue per Line month is greater than \$9.20 then:
Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support (for a study area) = Average Price Cap CMT Revenue per Line month in a study area * price cap local exchange carrier Base Period Lines * 12) - ((\$7.00 * price cap local exchange carrier Base Period Residential and Single-Line Business Lines * 12) + (\$9.20 * price cap local exchange carrier Base Period Multi-line Business Lines * 12)).

(b) If Average Price Cap CMT Revenue per Line month in a study area is greater than \$7.00 but less than \$9.20 then: Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support (for a study area) = (Average Price Cap CMT Revenue per Line month in a study area—\$7.00) * (price cap local exchange carrier Base Period Residential and Single-Line Business Lines * 12).

(c) If Average Price Cap CMT Revenue per Line month in a study area is less than \$7.00 then the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support (for a study area) is zero.

[65 FR 57740, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.805 Zone and study area above benchmark revenues calculated by the Administrator.

(a) The following steps shall be performed by the Administrator to determine Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for each price cap local exchange carrier.

(1) Calculate Zone Average Revenue Per Line.

(2) Calculate Zone Above Benchmark Revenues. Zone Above Benchmark Revenues is the sum of Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for Residential and Single-Line Business Lines and Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for Multi-Line Business Lines. Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for Residential and Single-Line Business Lines is, within each zone, (Zone Average Revenue Per Line minus \$7.00) multiplied by all eligible telecommunications carrier Base Period Residential and Single-Line Business Lines times 12. If negative, the Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for Residential and Single-Line Business Lines for the zone is zero. Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for Multi-line Business Lines is, within each zone, (Zone Average Revenue Per Line minus \$9.20) multiplied by all eligible telecommunications carrier zone Base Period Multi-line Business Lines times 12. If negative, the Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for Multi-line Business Lines for the zone is zero.

(b) Study Area Above Benchmark Revenues is the sum of Zone Above Benchmark Revenues for all zones in the study area.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57740, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.806 Calculation by the Administrator of interstate access universal service support for areas served by price cap local exchange carriers.

(a) The Administrator, based on the calculations performed in §§54.804 and 54.805, shall calculate the Interstate Access Universal Service Support for areas served by price cap local exchange carriers according to the following methodology:

(b) Calculate Nationwide Total Above Benchmark Revenues. Nationwide Total Above Benchmark Revenues is the sum of all Study Area Above Benchmark Revenues for all study areas served by local exchange carriers.

(c) Calculate Preliminary Study Area Universal Service Support (PSAUSS).

(1) If the Nationwide Total Above Benchmark Revenues is greater than \$650 million, then

the Preliminary Study Area Universal Service Support (PSAUSS) equals the Study Area Above Benchmark Revenues multiplied by the ratio of \$650 million to Nationwide Total Above Benchmark Revenues (*i.e.*, Preliminary Study Area Universal Service Support = Study Area Above Benchmark Revenues *(\$650 Million/Nationwide Total Above Benchmark Revenues)).

(2) If the Nationwide Total Above Benchmark Revenues is not greater than \$650 million, PSAUSS equals the Study Area Above Benchmark Revenues.

(d) Calculate the Minimum Delta (MD) by study area. Within each study area the Minimum Delta will be equal to the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support less the PSAUSS, if the difference is greater than zero. If the difference is less than or equal to zero, the MD is equal to zero.

(e) Calculate the Total National Minimum Delta (TNMD) by summing all study area Minimum Deltas nationwide.

(f) Calculate the Minimum Adjustment Amount. (1) If the TNMD is greater than \$75 million, then the Minimum Adjustment Amount (MAA) equals the MAA Phase In Percentage times the MD by study area times the ratio of \$75 million to TNMD.

(2) If the TNMD is less than \$75 million, then the MAA equals the product of the MAA Phase In Percentage and the MD by study area.

(g) Calculate the Minimum Support Requirement (MSR). The Minimum Support Requirement for a study area equals the PSAUSS plus the MAA.

(h) Calculate the Total National Minimum Support Requirement (TNMSR), which equals the sum of the MSR for all study areas in which the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support is greater than or equal to the PSAUSS.

(i) Calculate Study Area Access Universal Service Support (SAAUS) for a study area in which the price cap local exchange carrier has geographically deaveraged state-approved rates for UNE loops:

(1) For study areas in which the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support is greater than PSAUSS, and within which the price cap local exchange carrier has established geographically deaveraged state-approved rates for UNE loops, the SAAUS for that study area is the MSR.

(2) For study areas in which the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support is less than PSAUSS, and within which the price cap local exchange carrier has established geographically deaveraged state-approved rates for UNE loops, the SAAUS for that study area is equal to:

$$\text{PSAUSS} * (\$650 \text{ million} - \text{TNMSR}) \div (\text{the sum of PSAUSS of study areas where the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support is less than PSAUSS}).$$

(j) Calculate Study Area Access Universal Service Support (SAAUS) for a price cap local exchange carrier that has not established geographically deaveraged state-approved rates for UNE loops. In such study areas, the SAAUS shall be the lesser of the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support or:

(1) For study areas in which the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support is greater than PSAUSS, and for which an estimate has been made for deaveraged UNE loop costs, the SAAUS for that study area is the MSR.

(2) For study areas in which the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support is less than PSAUSS, and for which an estimate has been made for deaveraged UNE loop costs, the SAAUS for that study area is equal to:

$$\text{PSAUSS} * (\$650 \text{ million} - \text{TNMSR}) \div (\text{the sum of PSAUSS of study areas where the Preliminary Minimum Access Universal Service Support is less than PSAUSS}).$$

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57740, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.807 Interstate access universal service support.

(a) Each Eligible Telecommunications Carrier (ETC) that provides supported service within the study area of a price cap local exchange carrier shall receive Interstate Access Universal Service Support for each line that it serves within that study area.

(b) In any study area within which the price cap local exchange carrier has not established state approved geographically deaveraged rates for UNE loops, the Administrator shall calculate the Interstate Access Universal Service Support Per Line by dividing Study Area Access Universal Service Support by twelve times all eligible telecommunications carriers' base period lines in that study area adjusted for growth during the relevant support period based on the average nationwide annual growth in eligible lines during the three previous years. For the purpose of calculating growth, the Administrator shall use a simple average of annual growth rates for total switched access lines for the three most recent years as reported in the Common Carrier Bureau Report, Statistics of Communications Common Carriers, Table 6.10—Selected Operating Statistics. Interested parties may obtain this report from the U.S. Government Printing Office or by downloading it from the Federal Communication Commission's website <http://www.fcc.gov/ccb/stats>.

(c) In any study area within which the price cap local exchange carrier has established state approved geographically deaveraged rates for UNE loops, the Administrator shall calculate the Interstate Access Universal Service Support Per Line for each customer class and zone using all eligible telecommunications carriers' base period lines by customer class and zone adjusted for growth during the relevant support period based on the average nationwide

annual growth in eligible lines during the three previous years. For the purpose of calculating growth, the Administrator shall use a simple average of annual growth rates for total switched access lines for the three most recent years as reported in the Wireline Competition Bureau Report, Statistics of Communications Common Carriers, Table 6.10—Selected Operating Statistics. Support shall be allocated to lines in the highest cost UNE zone first, and will “cascade” to lines in lower cost UNE zones to the extent that sufficient funding is available. Beginning with the zone with the highest Zone Average Revenue Per Line, support will be applied in the following order of priority:

(1) To all lines in the highest zone, to eliminate the amount per line by which Zone Average Revenue Per Line exceeds the higher of \$9.20 or the Average Revenue Per Line in the next highest zone;

(2) If the Zone Average Revenue Per Line in the next highest zone is greater than \$9.20, then to all lines in both zones to eliminate the amount per line by which Zone Average Revenue per Line exceeds \$9.20 or the Zone Average Revenue Per Line in the third highest zone. This application of support will continue to additional zones in the same fashion until the amount per line by which Zone Average Revenue Per Line exceeds \$9.20 has been eliminated in all zones, or until the available support has been exhausted;

(3) To all residential and single-line business lines in the highest zone, to eliminate the remaining amount per line that Zone Average Revenue Per Line for these lines exceeds the higher of \$7.00 or Zone Average Revenue Per Line in the next highest zone;

(4) If the Zone Average Revenue per Line in the next highest zone is greater than \$7.00, then to all residential and single-line business lines in both zones to eliminate the remaining amount per line by which Zone Average Revenue Per Line exceeds \$7.00. This application of support will continue to additional zones in the same fashion until the difference between Zone Average Revenue Per Line and \$7.00 has been eliminated in all zones, or until the available support has been exhausted.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of §54.307(a)(2), the per-line support amount determined within each zone by applicable customer class under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section is portable among all eligible telecommunications carriers providing service within that zone.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57740, Sept. 26, 2000, as amended at 67 FR 13228, Mar. 21, 2002]

§ 54.808 Transition provisions and periodic calculation.

Study Area Access Universal Service Support amounts for the area served by each price cap local exchange carrier will be calculated as of July 1, 2000, January 1, 2001, July 1, 2001 and thereafter as determined by the Administrator, but at least annually.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57740, Sept. 26, 2000]

§ 54.809 Carrier certification.

(a) Certification. Carriers that desire to receive support pursuant to §54.807 must file a certification with the Administrator and the Commission stating that all interstate access universal service support provided to such carrier will be used only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. Support provided pursuant to §54.807 shall only be provided to the extent that the carrier has filed the requisite certification pursuant to this section.

(b) Certification format. A certification pursuant to this section may be filed in the form of a letter from an authorized representative for the carrier, and must be filed with both the Office of the Secretary of the Commission clearly referencing CC Docket No. 96-45, and with the Administrator of the interstate access universal service support mechanism, on or before the filing deadlines set forth in paragraph (c) of this section. All of the certifications filed by carriers pursuant to this section shall become part of the public record maintained by the Commission.

(c) Filing deadlines. In order for a price cap local exchange carrier, and/or an eligible telecommunications carrier serving lines in the service area of a price cap local exchange carrier, to receive interstate access universal service support, such carrier must file an annual certification, as described in paragraph (b) of this section, on the date that it first files its line count information pursuant to §54.802, and thereafter on June 30th of each year.

[65 FR 38690, June 21, 2000; 65 FR 57740, Sept. 26, 2000]

Subpart K—Interstate Common Line Support Mechanism for Rate-of-Return Carriers

Source: 66 FR 59728, Nov. 30, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 54.901 Calculation of Interstate Common Line Support.

(a) Interstate Common Line Support available to a rate-of-return carrier shall equal the Common Line Revenue Requirement per Study Area as calculated in accordance with part 69 of this chapter minus:

(1) The study area revenues obtained from end user common line charges at their allowable maximum as determined by §§69.104(n) and 69.104(o) of this chapter;

(2) The carrier common line charge revenues to be phased out pursuant to §69.105 of this chapter;

- (3) The special access surcharge pursuant to §69.114 of this chapter;
 - (4) The line port costs in excess of basic analog service pursuant to §69.130 of this chapter;
and
 - (5) Any Long Term Support for which the carrier is eligible or, if the carrier ceased participation in the NECA common line pool after October 11, 2001, any Long Term Support for which the carrier would have been eligible if it had not ceased its participation in the pool.
- (b) The per-line Interstate Common Line Support available to a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier serving lines in a study area served by a rate-of-return carrier shall be calculated by the Administrator as follows:
- (1) If the rate-of-return carrier has disaggregated the support it receives in the study area pursuant to §54.315, the Administrator shall calculate the amount of Interstate Common Line Support targeted to each disaggregation zone by the rate-of-return carrier (targeted Interstate Common Line Support). If the rate-of-return carrier has chosen not to disaggregate its support for a study area pursuant to §54.315, then the entirety of its Interstate Common Line Support for the study area shall be considered targeted Interstate Common Line Support for purposes of performing the calculations in this section.
 - (2) In each disaggregation zone or undisaggregated study area, the Administrator shall calculate the Average Interstate Common Line Support by dividing the rate-of-return carrier's targeted Interstate Common Line Support by its total lines served.
 - (3) The Administrator shall then calculate the Interstate Common Line Support available to the competitive eligible telecommunications carrier for each line it serves for each customer class in a disaggregation zone or undisaggregated study area by the following formula:
 - (i) If the Average Interstate Common Line Support is greater than \$2.70 multiplied by the number of residential and single-line business lines served by the rate-of-return carrier in the disaggregation zone or undisaggregated study area, then:
 - (A) Interstate Common Line Support per Multi-Line Business Line = (Average Interstate Common Line Support - \$2.70 × residential and single-line business lines served by the rate-of-return carrier) ÷ (total lines served by the rate-of-return carrier); and
 - (B) Interstate Common Line Support per Residential and Single-Line Business Line = Interstate Common Line Support per Multi-Line Business Line + \$2.70.
 - (ii) If the Average Interstate Common Line Support is less than or equal to \$2.70 multiplied by residential and single-line business lines served by the rate-of-return carrier in the disaggregation zone or undisaggregated study area, but greater than \$0, then:

(A) Interstate Common Line Support per Multi-Line Business Line = \$0; and

(B) Interstate Common Line Support per Residential and Single-Line Business Line =
Average Interstate Common Line Support ÷ residential and single line business lines served
by the rate-of-return carrier.

(iii) If the Average Interstate Common Line Support is equal to \$0, then the competitive
eligible telecommunications carrier shall receive no Interstate Common Line Support for
lines served in that disaggregation zone or undisaggregated study area.

§ 54.902 Calculation of Interstate Common Line Support for transferred exchanges.

(a) In the event that a rate-of-return carrier acquires exchanges from an entity that is also a
rate-of-return carrier, Interstate Common Line Support for the transferred exchanges shall
be distributed as follows.

(1) Each carrier may report its updated line counts to reflect the transfer in the next
quarterly line count filing pursuant to §54.903(a)(1) that applies to the period in which the
transfer occurred. During a transition period from the filing of the updated line counts until
the end of the funding year, the Administrator shall adjust the Interstate Common Line
Support received by each carrier based on the updated line counts and the per-line Interstate
Common Line Support, categorized by customer class and, if applicable, disaggregation
zone, of the selling carrier. If the acquiring carrier does not file a quarterly update of its line
counts, it will not receive Interstate Common Line Support for those lines during the
transition period.

(2) Each carrier's projected data for the following funding year filed pursuant to
§54.903(a)(3) shall reflect the transfer of exchanges.

(3) Each carrier's actual data filed pursuant to §54.903(a)(4) shall reflect the transfer of
exchanges. All post-transaction Interstate Common Line Support shall be subject to true up
by the Administrator pursuant to §54.903(b)(3).

(b) In the event that a rate-of-return carrier acquires exchanges from a price cap carrier that
are incorporated into one of the rate-of-return carrier's existing study areas, Interstate
Common Line Support for the transferred exchanges shall be distributed as follows.

(1) The acquiring carrier may report its updated line counts for the study area into which the
acquired lines are incorporated in the next quarterly line count filing pursuant to
§54.903(a)(1) that applies to the period in which the transfer occurred. During a transition
period from the filing of the updated line counts until the end of the funding year, the
Administrator shall adjust the Interstate Common Line Support received by the acquiring
carrier based on the updated line counts and the per-line amounts Interstate Common Line
Support for the study area served by the acquiring carrier. If necessary, the Administrator
shall develop an average per-line support amount to reflect various per-line amounts in

multiple disaggregation zones served by the acquiring carrier. If the acquiring carrier does not file a quarterly update of its line counts, it will not receive Interstate Common Line Support for those lines during the transition period.

(2) The acquiring carrier's projected data for the following funding year filed pursuant to §54.903(a)(3) shall reflect the transfer of exchanges.

(3) The acquiring carrier's actual data filed pursuant to §54.903(a)(4) shall reflect the transfer of exchanges. All post-transaction Interstate Common Line Support shall be subject to true up by the Administrator pursuant to §54.903(b)(3).

(c) In the event that a rate-of-return carrier acquires exchanges from a price cap carrier that are not incorporated into one of the rate-of-return carrier's existing study areas, Interstate Common Line Support for the transferred exchanges shall be distributed as follows.

(1) The acquiring rate-of-return may submit to the Administrator a projected Interstate Common Line Revenue Requirement for the acquired exchanges for the remainder of the funding year in the next quarterly report to the Administrator. The Administrator shall distribute Interstate Common Line Support pursuant to the partial year projected Interstate Common Line Revenue Requirement for the remainder of the funding year. If the acquiring carrier does not file a projected Interstate Common Line Revenue Requirement, it will not receive Interstate Common Line Support for those exchanges during the transition period.

(2) The acquiring carrier's projected data for the following funding year filed pursuant to §54.903(a)(3) shall reflect the transfer of exchanges.

(3) The acquiring carrier's actual data filed pursuant to §54.903(a)(4) shall reflect the transfer of exchanges. All post-transaction Interstate Common Line Support shall be subject to true up by the Administrator pursuant to §54.903(b)(3)

(d) In the event that an entity other than a rate-of-return carrier acquires exchanges from a rate-of-return carrier, per-line Interstate Common Line Support will not transfer.

(e) This section does not alter any Commission rule governing the sale or transfer of exchanges, including the definition of "study area" in part 36.

[66 FR 59728, Nov. 30, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 31623, May 28, 2003]

§ 54.903 Obligations of rate-of-return carriers and the Administrator.

(a) To be eligible for Interstate Common Line Support, each rate-of-return carrier shall make the following filings with the Administrator.

(1) On April 18, 2002, each rate-of-return carrier shall submit to the Administrator the number of lines it serves as of September 30, 2001, within each rate-of-return carrier study

area, by disaggregation zone if disaggregation zones have been established within that study area pursuant to §54.315, showing residential and single-line business line counts and multi-line business line counts separately. For purposes of this report, and for purposes of computing support under this subpart, the residential and single-line business class lines reported include lines assessed the residential and single-line business End User Common Line charge pursuant to §69.104 of this chapter, and the multi-line business class lines reported include lines assessed the multi-line business End User Common Line charge pursuant to §69.104 of this chapter. For purposes of this report, and for purposes of computing support under this subpart, lines served using resale of the rate-of-return local exchange carrier's service pursuant to section 251(c)(4) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, shall be considered lines served by the rate-of-return carrier only and must be reported accordingly. Beginning July 31, 2002, each rate-of-return carrier shall submit the information described in this paragraph in accordance with the schedule in §36.611 of this chapter.

(2) Each rate-of-return carrier in service areas where a competitive eligible telecommunications carrier has initiated service and reported line count data pursuant to §54.307(c) shall submit the information in paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with the schedule in §36.612 of this chapter. A rate-of-return carrier may submit the information in paragraph (a) of this section in accordance with the schedule in §36.612 of this chapter, even if it is not required to do so. If a rate-of-return carrier makes a filing under this paragraph, it shall separately indicate any lines that it has acquired from another carrier that it has not previously reported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, identified by customer class and the carrier from which the lines were acquired.

(3) Each rate-of-return carrier shall submit to the Administrator annually on March 31st projected data necessary to calculate the carrier's prospective Interstate Common Line Support, including common line cost and revenue data, for each of its study areas in the upcoming funding year. The funding year shall be July 1st of the current year through June 30th of the next year. Each rate-of-return carrier will be permitted to submit a correction to the projected data filed on March 31st until June 30th for the upcoming funding year. On June 30th each rate-of-return carrier will be permitted to submit to the Administrator an update to the projected data for the funding year ending on that date.

(4) Each rate-of-return carrier shall submit to the Administrator on December 31st of each year the data necessary to calculate a carrier's Interstate Common Line Support, including common line cost and revenue data, for the prior calendar year. Such data shall be used by the Administrator to make adjustments to monthly per-line Interstate Common Line Support amounts in the final two quarters of the following calendar year to the extent of any differences between the carrier's ICLS received based on projected common line cost and revenue data and the ICLS for which the carrier is ultimately eligible based on its actual common line cost and revenue data during the relevant period.

(b) Upon receiving the information required to be filed in paragraph (a) of this section, the

Administrator shall:

- (1) Perform the calculations described in §54.901;
- (2) Publish the results of these calculations showing Interstate Common Line Support Per Line available in each rate-of-return carrier study area, by Disaggregation Zone and customer class;
- (3) Perform periodic reconciliation of the Interstate Common Line Support provided to each carrier based on projected data filed pursuant to paragraph (a)(3) of this section and the Interstate Common Line Support for which each carrier is eligible based on actual data filed pursuant to paragraph (a)(4) of this section.
- (4) Collect the funds necessary to provide support pursuant to this subpart in accordance with subpart H of this part;
- (5) Distribute support calculated pursuant to the rules contained in this subpart; and
- (6) Report quarterly to the Commission on the collection and distribution of funds under this subpart as described in §54.702(i). Fund distribution reporting will be by state and by eligible telecommunications carrier within the state.

[66 FR 59728, Nov. 30, 2001, as amended at 67 FR 15493, Apr. 2, 2002; 67 FR 19809, Apr. 23, 2002; 68 FR 31623, May 28, 2003]

§ 54.904 Carrier certification.

- (a) *Certification.* Carriers that desire to receive support pursuant to this subpart shall file a certification with the Administrator and the Federal Communications Commission stating that all Interstate Common Line Support provided to such carrier will be used only for the provision, maintenance, and upgrading of facilities and services for which the support is intended. Support provided pursuant to this subpart shall only be provided to the extent that the carrier has filed the requisite certification pursuant to this section.
- (b) *Certification format.* A certification pursuant to this section may be filed in the form of a letter from an authorized representative for the carrier, and must be filed with both the Administrator and the Office of the Secretary of the Federal Communication Commission clearly referencing CC Docket No. 96-45, on or before the filing deadlines set forth in paragraph (d) of this section.
- (c) All of the certifications filed by carriers pursuant to this section shall become part of the public record maintained by the Commission.
- (d) *Filing deadlines.* In order for a rate-of-return carrier, and/or an eligible telecommunications carrier serving lines in the service area of a rate-of-return carrier, to

receive Interstate Common Line Support, such carrier must file an annual certification, as described in paragraph (b) of this section, on the date that it first files its line count information pursuant to §54.903, and thereafter on June 30th of each year.

Subpart L – State Equalization Fund (SEF)

§54.905 Calculation of State Equalization Fund Support.

(a) The SEF is authorized by this chapter in order to maintain revenue previously recovered in access, reciprocal compensation and other inter-carrier compensation rates that would be lost, if not maintained in the SEF, when all inter-carrier compensation rates are equalized as provided for in §§61 and 69 of this chapter. These revenues are critical to the continued provisioning of rural networks capable of providing quality service at just, reasonable and affordable rate levels; and that provide rates and access to basic and advanced services comparable to those offered in urban areas. Any carrier receiving SEF support must be designated as an Eligible Telecommunications Carrier.

(b) The SEF shall be established by State Commissions based on the requirements of this section and the following provisions:

(1) The State Commission may establish a local residential rate benchmark for all primary and secondary lines, reflecting the basic local residential revenues (basic local plus touch tone plus non-optional expanded area service revenues) per-line for each Study Area within a State or for all Study Areas within a State. The benchmark shall be within one standard deviation above or below the nationwide average local residential rate of 95 cities.¹ The benchmark shall be frozen for a period of five years beginning XXXXXXXX, XX, XXXX. Thereafter, the benchmark range may be updated, if recommended by a Joint Board, convened pursuant to Section 410(b) of the Act. The initial RBOC average rate is \$14.61 and the benchmark shall be within the range of \$10.96 and \$18.26.

(2) If the basic local residential rate for a local exchange carrier Study Area is below a benchmark established by the State Commission for the Study Area, the difference in revenues that are recovered at the existing basic local residential rate level and the revenues that would be recovered at the benchmark shall reduce the SEF revenues for that Study Area as provided in §54.905(b)(4).

(3) The State Commission shall allow local exchange carriers that have basic local residential rates below the benchmark, established pursuant to § 54.905(b)(1), to raise their basic local residential rate to the benchmark to recover the revenues that are not

¹ Paul R. Zimmerman, "Reference Book of Rates, Price Indices, and Household Expenditures for Telephone Service," (Washington, DC: FCC Reference Information Center, 2004).

provided by the SEF. The basic local residential rate increase shall be phased in over a period not to exceed five years. Local exchange carriers shall be allowed to deaverage the increase in local residential rate levels by exchange as long as the aggregate revenue increase in rates for exchanges above the benchmark equals the aggregate revenue difference in rates below the benchmark and the benchmark rate.

(4) The SEF revenue reduction to account for local residential revenues below the local exchange benchmark shall be phased in by the Administrator of the SEF for each affected Study Area over a period, not to exceed five years, consistent with the phase in period for the local residential rate increase for the Study Area adopted by the State Commission.

(5) If a Study Area has a local residential rate above the upper limit of the benchmark range, it may lower the rate only to the upper limit of the benchmark range. Initially, such a rate could only be lowered to \$18.26. This revenue reduction shall be recovered from the SEF.

(6) If the §54.905 (c) calculation results in an increase in revenue for a local exchange carrier Study Area, the state commission shall reset the local residential rate benchmark for that Study Area, to a level that will eliminate the revenue increase. The affected study area may charge a local residential rate lower than this benchmark, but shall not charge a local residential rate higher than this benchmark.

(c) The SEF for each local exchange carrier shall be calculated by the Administrator for each Study Area to equal:

(1) The annual prior period interstate intercarrier switched network plus common line plus special access revenue requirement as calculated in accordance with part 69 of this chapter for rate-of return carriers and the prior period interstate intercarrier switched network plus common line plus special access revenue for price cap carriers plus;

(2) The annual prior period intrastate intercarrier switched plus common line plus special access revenues; plus;

(3) The annual prior period reciprocal compensation revenues received from RSPs, net of the annual prior period reciprocal compensation payments plus;

(4) The annual prior period revenue from intrastate universal service or support funds designed for network support (excluding special purpose intrastate customer specific support funds such as lifeline, linkup, funds to support schools, hospitals and libraries, or funding designed to expand local exchange carrier local calling areas, etc.) plus;

(5) The annual prior period non-optional basic local service business and residential revenue for the Study Area plus,

(6) The annual prior period SEF revenue ~~minus~~;

(7) The annualized current period interoffice intercarrier switched network plus interoffice special access revenue based on rates calculated in accordance with part §§61 and 69 of this chapter net of the annual reciprocal compensation payments, ~~except that the annual revenue received under existing reciprocal compensation (negotiated or arbitrated) agreements in effect at the time the unitary intercarrier compensation rates are implemented, will be utilized where those agreements exist, minus~~;

(8) The annual prior period non-optional basic local service business and residential revenue for the Study Area plus the annualized current period local exchange increase in basic residential local revenues pursuant to §§54.905(b)(2) and (b)(4) calculated by multiplying the current period Study Area residential lines times the current period increase in the residential basic local service rate, annualized minus;

(9) The annualized current period interstate end user revenues as calculated pursuant to parts 61 and 69 of this chapter (current period residence or business lines times the residence or business end user rate, annualized), minus;

(10) The annual current period Local Switching Support received per §54.301

(11) The annual current period carrier common line charge revenues to be phased out pursuant to §69.105 of this chapter, minus;

(12) The annual current period special access surcharge pursuant to §69.114 of this chapter, minus;

(13) The annual current period line port costs in excess of basic analog service pursuant to §69.130 of this chapter, minus;

(14) Any annual current period Long Term Support for which the carrier is eligible or, if the carrier ceased participation in the NECA common line pool after October 11, 2001, any annual current period Long Term Support for which the carrier would have been eligible if it had not ceased its participation in the pool, minus;

(15) The annual current period Interstate Access Universal Service Support calculated in Subpart J of this part or the annual current period Interstate Common Line Support calculated in subpart K of this part, minus;

(16) ~~The~~ annual current period revenue from intrastate universal service or support funds designed for network support (excluding special purpose intrastate customer specific support funds such as lifeline, linkup, funds to support schools, hospitals and libraries, or funding designed to expand local exchange carrier local calling areas, etc.)

~~(d) The State Commission may merge an existing intrastate universal service or support~~

fund designed for network support (excluding special purpose intrastate customer specific support funds such as lifeline, linkup, funds to support schools, hospitals and libraries, or funding designed to expand local exchange carrier local calling areas, etc.) into the SEF.

(e) The annual intrastate intercarrier switched and special revenue shall be calculated as follows:

(i) The annual intrastate intercarrier switched revenue for the Study Area shall be calculated by multiplying the prior year intrastate intercarrier switched revenue by the sum of the current year interstate revenue requirement as calculated pursuant to §69 of this chapter minus the prior year interstate revenue requirement as calculated pursuant to §69 of this chapter and divided by the prior year interstate revenue requirement as calculated pursuant to §69 of this chapter for rate-of-return carriers. Interstate revenues shall be used in this calculation for price cap carriers, and;

(ii) The annual intrastate special access revenue for the Study Area shall be calculated by multiplying the prior year intrastate special access revenue by the sum of the current year interstate special access revenue requirement as calculated pursuant to §69 of this chapter minus the prior year interstate special access revenue requirement as calculated pursuant to §69 of this chapter and divided by the prior year interstate special access revenue requirement as calculated pursuant to §69 of this chapter for rate-of-return carriers. Interstate special access revenues shall be used in this calculation for price cap carriers.

(f) The SEF for each Study Area will be funded jointly by the Federal and the State Jurisdiction with a minimum Federal contribution of 25% and a maximum Federal contribution of 75%. The following table defines the Federal contribution between the minimum and maximum:

AK	39%	MT	64%
AL	38%	NC	28%
AR	52%	ND	62%
AZ	33%	NE	61%
CA	27%	NH	30%
CO	37%	NJ	25%
CT	25%	NM	49%
DE	25%	NV	29%
FL	27%	NY	27%
GA	34%	OH	28%
HI	38%	OK	52%
IA	53%	OR	35%
ID	65%	PA	27%
IL	31%	RI	25%
IN	33%	SC	31%
KS	70%	SD	75%

KY	39%	TN	32%
LA	40%	TX	35%
MA	25%	UT	30%
MD	26%	VA	30%
ME	37%	VT	48%
MI	31%	WA	30%
MN	44%	WI	39%
MO	45%	WV	41%
MS	55%	WY	65%

The State will fund the remainder of the SEF contribution from state consumers. If the state portion of the SEF for any state results in a per-line recovery that is greater than \$X.XX per month, then the funding requirement above the \$X.XX per month times the lines in the Study Area will be added to the federal funding requirement and the state funding requirement from the proceeding table will be reduced. This table will be updated as necessary based on updates in the basic census data.

(g) If a State chooses not to implement a local rate benchmark and a SEF pursuant to this section, including a state recovery mechanism for the SEF, then the state will forgo the federal portion of the SEF funding and the Administrator shall calculate a monthly Federally imposed Access Equalization Charge (AEC), based on the SEF levels determined (excluding existing state funds) in §§54.905(c) for all Study Areas in the state divided by the total Study Area working numbers in the state. Also included in this charge shall be the revenues equaling the imputed local rate level reduction in the SEF per §§ 54.905(c)(8). This charge per number shall be levied on all working numbers by all RSPs in the state. The resulting monthly AEC revenues will be remitted to the Administrator. The Administrator will redistribute the collections to each local exchange carrier in the State based on the state Study Area amounts (stated on a monthly basis) calculated in §§54.905(c).

(h) If the §§54.905 (c) calculation results in a revenue increase for any price cap local exchange carrier study area, the revenue increase shall be used to reduce its Interstate Access Universal Service Support pursuant to Subpart J of this part.

Reciprocal Compensation for Transport and Termination of Telecommunications Traffic

Editorial Note: Nomenclature changes to subpart H appear at 66 FR 26806, May 15, 2001.

§ 51.701 Scope of transport and termination pricing rules.

- (a) The provisions of this subpart apply to reciprocal compensation for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic between LECs and other telecommunications carriers.
- (b) *Telecommunications traffic.* For purposes of this subpart, telecommunications traffic means:
- (1) Telecommunications traffic exchanged between a LEC and a telecommunications carrier other than a CMRS provider, except for telecommunications traffic that is interstate or intrastate exchange access, information access, or exchange services for such access (*see* FCC 01–131, paragraphs 34, 36, 39, 42–43); or
 - (2) Telecommunications traffic exchanged between a LEC and a CMRS provider that, at the beginning of the call, originates and terminates within the same Major Trading Area, as defined in §24.202(a) of this chapter.
- (c) *Transport.* For purposes of this subpart, transport is the transmission and any necessary tandem switching of telecommunications traffic subject to section 251(b)(5) of the Act from the interconnection point between the two carriers to the terminating carrier's end office switch that directly serves the called party, or equivalent facility provided by a carrier other than an incumbent LEC.
- (d) *Termination.* For purposes of this subpart, termination is the switching of telecommunications traffic at the terminating carrier's end office switch, or equivalent facility, and delivery of such traffic to the called party's premises.
- (e) *Reciprocal compensation.* For purposes of this subpart, a reciprocal compensation arrangement between two carriers is one in which each of the two carriers receives compensation from the other carrier for the transport and termination on each carrier's network facilities of telecommunications traffic that originates on the network facilities of the other carrier.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 26806, May 15, 2001]

§ 51.703 Reciprocal compensation obligation of LECs.

- (a) Each LEC shall establish reciprocal compensation arrangements for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic with any requesting telecommunications carrier.
- (b) A LEC may not assess charges on any other telecommunications carrier for telecommunications traffic that originates on the LEC's network.

§ 51.705 Incumbent LECs' rates for transport and termination.

- (a) An incumbent LEC's rates for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic shall be established, at the election of the state commission, on the basis of:

- (1) The forward-looking economic costs of such offerings, using a cost study pursuant to §§51.505 and 51.511;
 - (2) Default proxies, as provided in §51.707; or
 - (3) A bill-and-keep arrangement, as provided in §51.713.
- (b) In cases where both carriers in a reciprocal compensation arrangement are incumbent LECs, state commissions shall establish the rates of the smaller carrier on the basis of the larger carrier's forward-looking costs, pursuant to §51.711.

§ 51.707 Default proxies for incumbent LECs' transport and termination rates.

(a) A state commission may determine that the cost information available to it with respect to transport and termination of telecommunications traffic does not support the adoption of a rate or rates for an incumbent LEC that are consistent with the requirements of §§51.505 and 51.511. In that event, the state commission may establish rates for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic, or for specific components included therein, that are consistent with the proxies specified in this section, provided that:

(1) Any rate established through use of such proxies is superseded once that state commission establishes rates for transport and termination pursuant to §§51.705(a)(1) or 51.705(a)(3); and

(2) The state commission sets forth in writing a reasonable basis for its selection of a particular proxy for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic, or for specific components included within transport and termination.

(b) If a state commission establishes rates for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic on the basis of default proxies, such rates must meet the following requirements:

(1) *Termination.* The incumbent LEC's rates for the termination of telecommunications traffic shall be no greater than 0.4 cents (\$0.004) per minute, and no less than 0.2 cents (\$0.002) per minute, except that, if a state commission has, before August 8, 1996, established a rate less than or equal to 0.5 cents (\$0.005) per minute for such calls, that rate may be retained pending completion of a forward-looking economic cost study.

(2) *Transport.* The incumbent LEC's rates for the transport of telecommunications traffic, under this section, shall comply with the proxies described in §51.513(c) (3), (4), and (5) of this part that apply to the analogous unbundled network elements used in transporting a call to the end office that serves the called party.

[61 FR 45619, Aug. 29, 1996, as amended at 61 FR 52709, Oct. 8, 1996]

§ 51.709 Rate structure for transport and termination.

(a) In state proceedings, a state commission shall establish rates for the transport and termination of telecommunications traffic that are structured consistently with the manner that carriers incur those costs, and consistently with the principles in §§51.507 and 51.509.

(b) The rate of a carrier providing transmission facilities dedicated to the transmission of traffic between two carriers' networks shall recover only the costs of the proportion of that trunk capacity used by an interconnecting carrier to send traffic that will terminate on the providing carrier's network. Such proportions may be measured during peak periods.

§ 51.711 Symmetrical reciprocal compensation.

(a) Rates for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic shall be symmetrical, except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(1) For purposes of this subpart, symmetrical rates are rates that a carrier other than an incumbent LEC assesses upon an incumbent LEC for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic equal to those that the incumbent LEC assesses upon the other carrier for the same services.

(2) In cases where both parties are incumbent LECs, or neither party is an incumbent LEC, a state commission shall establish the symmetrical rates for transport and termination based on the larger carrier's forward-looking costs.

(3) Where the switch of a carrier other than an incumbent LEC serves a geographic area comparable to the area served by the incumbent LEC's tandem switch, the appropriate rate for the carrier other than an incumbent LEC is the incumbent LEC's tandem interconnection rate.

(b) A state commission may establish asymmetrical rates for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic only if the carrier other than the incumbent LEC (or the smaller of two incumbent LECs) proves to the state commission on the basis of a cost study using the forward-looking economic cost based pricing methodology described in §§51.505 and 51.511, that the forward-looking costs for a network efficiently configured and operated by the carrier other than the incumbent LEC (or the smaller of two incumbent LECs), exceed the costs incurred by the incumbent LEC (or the larger incumbent LEC), and, consequently, that such that a higher rate is justified.

(c) Pending further proceedings before the Commission, a state commission shall establish the rates that licensees in the Paging and Radiotelephone Service (defined in part 22, subpart E of this chapter), Narrowband Personal Communications Services (defined in part 24, subpart D of this chapter), and Paging Operations in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services (defined in part 90, subpart P of this chapter) may assess upon other carriers for the transport and termination of telecommunications traffic based on the forward-looking costs that such licensees incur in providing such services, pursuant to §§51.505 and 51.511. Such licensees' rates shall not be set based on the default proxies described in §51.707.

§ 51.713 Bill-and-keep arrangements for reciprocal compensation.

(a) For purposes of this subpart, bill-and-keep arrangements are those in which neither of the two interconnecting carriers charges the other for the termination of telecommunications traffic that originates on the other carrier's network.

(b) A state commission may impose bill-and-keep arrangements if the state commission determines that the amount of telecommunications traffic from one network to the other is roughly balanced with the amount of telecommunications traffic flowing in the opposite direction, and is expected to remain so, and no showing has been made pursuant to §51.711(b).

(c) Nothing in this section precludes a state commission from presuming that the amount of telecommunications traffic from one network to the other is roughly balanced with the amount of telecommunications traffic flowing in the opposite direction and is expected to remain so, unless a party rebuts such a presumption.

§ 51.715 *Interim transport and termination pricing.*

(a) Upon request from a telecommunications carrier without an existing interconnection arrangement with an incumbent LEC, the incumbent LEC shall provide transport and termination of telecommunications traffic immediately under an interim arrangement, pending resolution of negotiation or arbitration regarding transport and termination rates and approval of such rates by a state commission under sections 251 and 252 of the Act.

(1) This requirement shall not apply when the requesting carrier has an existing interconnection arrangement that provides for the transport and termination of telecommunications traffic by the incumbent LEC.

(2) A telecommunications carrier may take advantage of such an interim arrangement only after it has requested negotiation with the incumbent LEC pursuant to §51.301.

(b) Upon receipt of a request as described in paragraph (a) of this section, an incumbent LEC must, without unreasonable delay, establish an interim arrangement for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic at symmetrical rates.

(1) In a state in which the state commission has established transport and termination rates based on forward-looking economic cost studies, an incumbent LEC shall use these state-determined rates as interim transport and termination rates.

(2) In a state in which the state commission has established transport and termination rates consistent with the default price ranges and ceilings described in §51.707, an incumbent LEC shall use these state-determined rates as interim rates.

(3) In a state in which the state commission has neither established transport and termination rates based on forward-looking economic cost studies nor established transport and termination rates consistent with the default price ranges described in §51.707, an incumbent LEC shall set interim transport and termination rates at the default ceilings for end-office switching (0.4 cents per minute of use), tandem switching (0.15 cents per minute of use), and transport (as described in §51.707(b)(2)).

(c) An interim arrangement shall cease to be in effect when one of the following occurs with respect to rates for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic subject to the interim arrangement:

(1) A voluntary agreement has been negotiated and approved by a state commission;

(2) An agreement has been arbitrated and approved by a state commission; or

(3) The period for requesting arbitration has passed with no such request.

(d) If the rates for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic in an interim arrangement differ from the rates established by a state commission pursuant to §51.705, the state commission shall require carriers to make adjustments to past compensation. Such adjustments to past compensation shall allow each carrier to receive the level of compensation it would have received had the rates in the interim arrangement equalled the rates later established by the state commission pursuant to §51.705.

§ 51.717 *Renegotiation of existing non-reciprocal arrangements.*

(a) Any CMRS provider that operates under an arrangement with an incumbent LEC that was established before August 8, 1996 and that provides for non-reciprocal compensation for transport and termination of telecommunications traffic is entitled to renegotiate these arrangements with no termination liability or other contract penalties.

(b) From the date that a CMRS provider makes a request under paragraph (a) of this section until a new agreement has been either arbitrated or negotiated and has been approved by a state commission, the CMRS provider shall be entitled to assess upon the incumbent LEC the same rates for the transport and termination of telecommunications traffic that the incumbent LEC assesses upon the CMRS provider pursuant to the pre-existing arrangement.